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ALCOHOL MAKERS TO LOSE LICENSES BY NEW DRY EDICT

Enforcement Chiefs Discover Denatured Product Finds Way to Bootleggers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. (By The Associated Press.)—Drastic curtailment of dealings in denatured and industrial alcohol has been decided upon by federal prohibition authorities, as the next step in their campaign to combat the illicit liquor traffic. Orders have been issued for the revocation of licenses of dealers in denatured alcohol, who are permitted to sell the same to one of the largest alcohol producing plants in the country. Decision to withdraw the license of this plant and to refuse to reissue licenses for which applications were pending was reached at a conference of prohibition enforcement officials attended by James E. Jones, acting commissioner, E. C. Yellowley, acting director of New York, and heads of the principal bureaus at headquarters here. It is understood that reports submitted by Mr. Yellowley of his investigation into the sources of holiday beverages had much to do with the order.

Mr. Yellowley is known to have secured evidence which convinced him that the great bulk of this supply was of domestic manufacture with illegally diverted alcohol used as a base. Much of the alcohol was declared by prohibition agents to have been rectified from stocks supposedly denatured in accordance with Government regulations. Investigation made by Mr. Yellowley in New York of recent supplies of bootleg "whiskey" led to seizure of 3500 gallons of redistilled alcohol and a number of stills which were destined for use in this operation. The New York director said he had obtained evidence that much of this product was retailed under the guise of having been landed by rum runners. The conference of prohibition officials was given further detailed reports on the investigation which had been made of the recent operations of the rum-running fleet in the vicinity of Highlands, N. J. The reports were not made public, but there is now no disposition at prohibition headquarters to deny the probability that a considerable amount of liquor was landed.

UNITED STATES TO PAY GERMANS

Congress Has Bill to Allow \$100,000,000 for Property

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—German citizens may soon receive about \$100,000,000 on account of the property seized from them by the United States during the war, as plans for accomplishing this purpose are fast rounding into shape in Congress. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has under consideration a bill introduced by Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, which provides to return all property held in trust by the Alien Property Custodian of the value of \$10,000 and under and in those trusts which exceed this sum, the return of not more than \$10,000. There is some difference among committee members over the amount of money which should be returned to the Germans. It is generally agreed that all of the Austrian property should be given back.

Claims against Germany arising from the war aggregating more than \$200,000,000 have been filed with the Department of State when the time limit expired last Monday; the total may be higher, when all claims have been docketed.

The Alien Property Custodian holds German properties under the Alien Enemy Act amounting to \$318,238,000 in value. Most of the property was converted into cash. These properties formerly aggregated more than \$400,000,000, but many have been returned.

Downward Trend of Rents Seen in Nation-Wide Survey

Coast-to-Coast Building Boom Causes Increase of House Supply, With Corresponding Decrease in Demand

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. (Copyright United Press.)—The crest of the high rent wave has been reached. While there are only a few instances of actual decrease of rents, a coast-to-coast building boom is in progress which eventually will result in cutting housing costs.

These statements are based on dispatches to the United Press from all parts of the country. In some cities realtors insist that the rapid increase in population will prevent a decrease, and may even justify further boosts, but for the most part the tendency is downward. These reports show:

Buffalo, N. Y.—The present building boom will no doubt affect rents, which have been somewhat low because of the number of buildings available," according to Gurney & Overturn, Inc., realtors.

Portland, Ore.—G. G. Rohrer, realtor, said large numbers of houses and flats are vacant, with rents 25 per cent lower than 18 months ago.

Chicago—Tenants' Protective League looks for lower rents when leases expire next May.

Oklahoma City—A. F. Bond, prominent realty dealer: "The increased

MR. GARY ASKS HIS DIRECTORS TO ELIMINATE 12-HOUR DAY

Steel Industry Chief Suggests They Find Speedy Way—Calls Attack in Church Report "Prejudiced"

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has urged his Board of Directors to help him hasten elimination of the 12-hour day from the steel industry, according to an article appearing in the New York Tribune.

The appeal of the corporation chief is said to have been spoken from a "confidential memorandum," delivered before the board on Monday, at which time Mr. Gary broke his long silence concerning the inter-church world movement's report on the steel strike of 1919, to denounce as "prejudiced, grossly unfair and venomous" the report's attack on the corporation's labor policy.

In defense of his labor policies Judge Gary is quoted as having said: "We may and probably will be asked to do or not to do certain things which give us much concern because after the most painstaking construction—we meet insurmountable difficulties. Connected with the question of moral principle is involved the treatment of our workmen. They must always be

treated justly, fairly and humanely. Working conditions must be safe and reasonable. If the work is arduous and continuous the hours must be comparatively short. If the hours on duty are long, there should be frequent rest interruptions.

Conditions of the workmen and their families must be healthful, comfortable, and pleasant. I trust we will give no cause for reasonable complaint. This is our obligation and equally our pleasure.

The steel company's report on its investigation of the 12-hour day problem probably will be ready by May. I am not going to argue in favor of the 12-hour day. I am opposed to it if and when it can be eliminated; not because I think it is necessarily harmful, but largely for the reason that there is more or less public sentiment against it. This, I think, does not include more than very few of the workmen themselves.

With you I am looking for a solution. I am glad we have materially reduced the number of men on duty for 12 hours a day. Whatever you can do to further decrease the numbers I trust will be done, and without unnecessary delay.

CONSENSUS URGES NATION TO RELIEVE STRICKEN FARMER

Methods Vary but All Agree Immediate Government Aid Is Essential

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—One of the greatest difficulties confronting those who are seeking earnestly for methods of improving the condition of the farming industry is the medley of conflicting views as to the condition of the farmers. These statements as a rule are made by persons whose reliability and knowledge of the subject entitle them to be heard, but they either represent studies made among diverse classes of farmers, or in different geographical areas, or else they are the observations of persons having divergent points of view.

Out of this mass of disagreeing testimony lawmakers, economists and business men are seeking to find some basis for the reconstruction of the agricultural industry.

The annual report of the War Finance Corporation covering the first 15 months down to Nov. 30, 1922 that it has been making advances for agricultural credits, shows that the corporation approved advances for agricultural and live stock purposes of \$433,447,000 in 37 states; \$182,859,000 to banking institutions, \$77,761,000 to live stock loan companies and \$172,827,000 to co-operative marketing associations. Not all the advances approved were called for. The total amount lent was \$265,598,000, divided as follows: banking institutions, \$168,258,000, live stock loan companies, \$73,452,000 and co-operative marketing associations \$23,888,000.

The banks took all but about \$14,000,000 that was offered to them, the live stock loan companies took all but \$4,000,000 and the co-operatives took

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

SPEECHES TO BE BROADCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador; Bainbridge Colby, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton will address the annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York Saturday evening in the Biltmore. The speeches will be broadcast throughout the country and may be heard in Canada and England.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN RADIO

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Plans are maturing for the construction of a wireless system between England and Australia on such a scale as to allow messages to be sent between the two countries at the cost of 2 cents a word.

AMERICA TO ISSUE NEW NOTE AGAINST ALLIES IN ORIENT

Persistent Optimism of Turks at Lausanne Causes Uneasiness in Entente Circles

By Special Cable
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 17.—The expulsion from Turkey of all Turkish and Hellenic subjects of the Greek orthodox faith, whether Christians or Moslems, was the object of the Turkish contention in the exchange of populations session of the Near East Conference yesterday. The members of any other Christian denomination, including Roman Catholic, are also to be sent out. Furthermore, Greeks who have become Italian subjects will also have to leave. In fact it begins to look as if the new Turkey will be inhospitable toward all except the Jews, whom it appears to welcome, presumably to carry on trade, in the absence of the Greeks who are to be expelled and the Armenians who, it is apprehended, may be disposed of in other ways.

Exceptions, it will be recalled, are to be made in the case of the Greeks of Constantinople and the Turks of western Thrace, who may remain. A controversy has, therefore, arisen over boundaries. The Turks are attempting to limit Constantinople to its area in 1912 and establish the river Sturma, instead of the Mesta, as one of the boundaries of western Thrace. The Greek answer was reserved on these points.

It was agreed that those expelled may not return and also that this rule apply to all Greeks who left Turkey before 1912. Three other points agreed on concerned property rights and the legal status of persons compelled to leave. The morning session was devoted to the details of the exchange of civilian hostages and prisoners of war under the supervision of the Red Cross commission, composed of members from the nations that were neutral in the Great War and one each from Greece and Turkey. As Turkey has not any ships, the Greek Government must furnish all the maritime transportation, although both governments are expected to share all expenses equally.

The American Government, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed from a reliable source, is issuing another note soon. It has already been drafted, but has not yet been submitted to Mr. Child for final approval. "It will be a stiff one," said the Monitor's informant, "and will hit the Allies hard on concessions." Just how this document will seek to justify the moralizing in regard to the benefits of undertakings in which its authors will not assume any responsibility is a point that has not yet been explained.

Meantime there is some uneasiness in allied circles over the persistent optimism of the Turks regarding the reaching of a settlement on their own terms.

Exchange of War Hostages

LAUSANNE, Jan. 16. (By The Associated Press.)—The conference sub-committee on exchange of hostilities today arranged the details concerning the mutual exchange between Turkey and Greece of the war hostages, imprisoned civilians and prisoners of war, and voted to sign an agreement for the exchange independent of the general Near Eastern treaty now in the process of negotiation.

The Turks claim the Greek Government is holding about 10,000 Turkish civil hostages. Prominent Greeks seized are believed to run into the thousands. In addition there are about 10,000 Turkish prisoners of war in Greece, and 30,000 Greek soldiers and officers held in Ottoman prison camps.

Greece will first repatriate the Turkish hostages, the embarkation to begin seven days after the signature of the agreement. The repatriation of the Greeks will be inaugurated immediately afterward. The Turks will repatriate as many war prisoners as Greece, and engage to liberate the remainder after the conclusion of the general peace.

FRANCE TO BEGIN TO COLLECT TAX ON COAL IN RUHR

Difficult Problem Faces Foreign Officials—Italy Meditates Intervention

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 17.—There is a belief that Italy is meditating intervention with a view to effecting a compromise between France and Germany, both of which are stiffening their attitude. Germany apparently means to remain defiant and obstructive, and France intends to proceed from severity to severity. Thus there may be no end until collapse and confusion occurs. France cannot, of course, retreat from its own policy, and is bound in the nature of the case to reply to each successive German provocation by further reprisals. Thus from day to day, the situation will grow worse.

The latest move is to put requisitioning in actual operation. If Germany refuses coal, then France will take it, and if the owners attempt to put obstacles in the way, they will be arrested and tried by a military court. As the German Government forbids them to send coal to France even against payment, they hold that they must obey their own Government and not yield to the injunction of foreign troops.

Requisition Order Resisted

Twenty representatives of the mining companies, of the red zone (Bochum) and also of the green zone (Essen) have definitely resisted the individual orders of requisitioning given by the French general. There is a complete rupture, and the French declare their intention of not giving any succor to the mine proprietors for the coal requisitioned. This is a grave decision, for there must be much that is arbitrary in this demand for reparations from private individuals. What it is intended to do in general is to take the already loaded wagons and barges outward. Already a train proceeding to Bavaria has been seized and diverted in the direction of France.

Doubtless some attempt will be made to obtain coal from the pit mouth, but chiefly the French seem to be relying on the simple method of taking possession of wagons carrying coal. At best, even according to French calculations, nothing like so much coal will be obtained in this manner as the French desire. Germany to the Reparations Commission before the measures were taken to make good the 14 per cent deficit.

Quantity France Requires

Yesterday 3000 tons were thus secured; the highest figures of eventual quantities are 15,000 tons of coal and the same quantity of coke daily. It is suggested that the ton of coke should be counted double that of coal. It is given, when the seizure of trains is brought to the highest pitch of perfection, a total of about 1,350,000 tons monthly.

The question is whether the coal owners and the Government will, under this pressure, come to terms. There seems no likelihood of this at present, and indeed the chances are that there will be a hardening of hearts. The temper of the population is not likely to improve, and strikes or slack working may be anticipated. The miners are preparing to go on strike themselves, if the magistrates of the district do not furnish the wages.

One report which reaches me, though not confirmed by any French journal, is that the French will take over the responsibility of the payment of the miners as from Jan. 25. Efforts are being made to introduce local currency, perhaps even municipal money.

Mark Tumbling to Zero

It is useless for the French to try to work with the mark which is tumbling to zero. But this monetary question is going to prove the most difficult technical problem which France has tackled in its occupation of the Ruhr Valley. Just as in going to Dortmund it was forced by events to proceed further than intended in a territorial sense, so in an administrative sense will it have to do much more than was perhaps anticipated.

From today some beginning of the collection of the coal tax will be made. Here again is a pretty problem for a comparatively small body of French technicians. The tax has not been properly levied by the Germans and with the natural resistance to the French, it is doubtful whether it will produce 25 per cent of the amount estimated. The French officials declare that they will overcome all these obstacles. One would welcome their success, but at present one is compelled by a calm survey of the facts to remain exceedingly skeptical.

German Coal Syndicate

Defends Its Withdrawal

HAMBURG, Jan. 17. (By The Associated Press.)—A statement issued by the directorate of the coal syndicate in defense of its action in withdrawing from Essen says: "An unobstructed control of the German coal syndicate's organization and equipment would have meant the strangulation of German industry, in that it would have enabled the French and Belgians to determine the destination of every ounce of Ruhr coal."

The syndicate claims that its organization is intact and the Ruhr mines are still operating under its authority and will continue to do so unless the French impose physical handicaps. The syndicate asserts that sufficient funds are on hand to meet the pay-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Bulgarians Pay Tribute to American Prohibition

By Special Cable

Sofia, Jan. 17. The third anniversary of prohibition in America was celebrated in all Bulgarian schools, by order of the Minister of Education, with addresses on the destructive effect of alcohol and the social ravages of the drink habit. The Government apparently is studying the question seriously, following in America's steps.

For many years temperance propaganda has been carried on in the Protestant community and it lately gathered strength from the adhesion of the medical profession. Sharp administrative measures have been applied for several years to reduce the number of saloons, especially in the villages.

CUNO GOVERNMENT'S STAND MAY LEAD TO DICTATORSHIP; NATIONS ON VERGE OF CLASH

Wreckage of German Empire Preferable to Retreat, Appears to Be People's Attitude—Sane Heads Still Hope for an Understanding With France

By A. H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Reports received here late last night and early this morning from the Ruhr Valley and Bavaria indicate that the situation in both regions is far from reassuring. From Essen, Dusseldorf and Bochum private dispatches say that passive resistance to the occupying forces is developing new strength, even in the face of the French threat of strong coercive measures unless the mine owners agree to operate their properties and deliver to France, Belgium and Italy the coal and coke called for in the schedule of payments.

In the mean while from Munich there come reports of reactionary activities. An important leader of the Reichstag told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent late last night that a movement aimed at setting up a dictatorship was "by no means impossible."

Despite these disquieting reports, French and Belgian spokesmen here profess what might be called optimism. They declared that they were confident the Ruhr mine owners would soon see the practical utility of resuming work on the mines to the capacity of production and delivering coke and coal in full conformity with the terms of the program of deliveries.

Drastic Measures Foretold

They asserted that unless the Ruhr mine owners do this, in disregard of the order of the Reich Coal Commissioner, who has told them not to deliver a ton of coal to France, Belgium or Italy so long as a single foreign soldier remains in the Ruhr, "forcible requisition" and other, and even more drastic measures may be expected.

In view of the present temper of the German Nation, and the possibility of the application of further sanctions and reprisals, which will still further inflame public opinion, it is extremely difficult to see on what this seeming Franco-Belgian optimism is founded. Nonpartisan observers are inclined to the view that the Franco-Belgian attitude is that of men who were whistling to keep up their courage in a difficult position.

There is not a single indication here that the intransigent stand of the Cuno government has changed in the least since the Chancellor declared unequivocally that he regarded the Versailles Treaty done for; that Germany would have nothing more to do with the occupying powers so long as they maintained a single one of their soldiers in the Ruhr.

German Government Firm

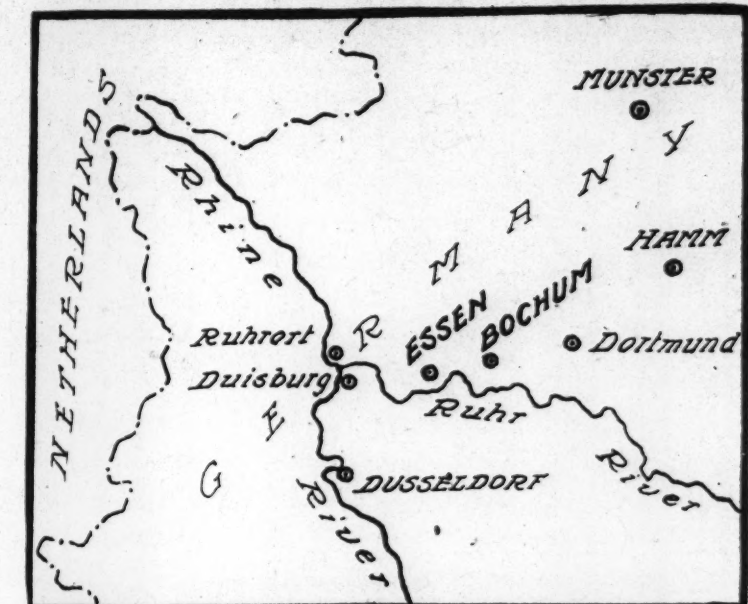
On the contrary there is every sign that the government is determined to do everything in its power to defeat the Franco-Belgian aims, irrespective of the cost to Germany. The uncompromising stand of Wilhelm Cuno apparently takes no account of any threat by France; apparently holds in total disregard all threats and show of force; obviously would rather go down in complete defeat amid the wreckage of the empire than retreat a single inch from the irreconcilable stand announced to the world in his reply to the Franco-Belgian note last week.

The gravity of the situation has been referred to more than once in these dispatches, since the French began the advance into the Ruhr district. It has not been unduly stressed. Had Germany the arms and a leader, the continent of Europe would be aflame today. Even if it is, the disarmed and leaderless nation is stirred more deeply. So strong has been the campaign against France that the people now blame all their woes on that country and feel themselves aggrieved and outraged.

A Little "Incident" Only Required

How long they will bear the reprisals and the new sanctions in retaliation for the resistance their official representatives have led them to, and which they believe is most fully justified, no one can say. But this much is certain. With both sides—France and Germany—adamant and unyielding as they are this morning, it would require only a little incident to ignite the fuse which leads to the powder keg. For these reasons the sanest heads here hope for an understanding between the mine owners and the French. They do not share the French hope that the Government will give in, and therefore hold that if an agreement is reached it will be because the Ruhr mine owners will act on their own initiative in their own interests. Somebody has got to give in if drastic reprisals are to be averted.

The semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau declares that the Ruhr mine owners will not change their attitude, or go contrary to the order of the Reich Coal Commissioner, who has ordered them to refuse to make coal deliveries to France, Belgium or Italy. The result of the Dusseldorf conference between these mine owners and General Simon last night would indicate that the Wolff bureau is well informed, but in face of strong pressure by the French, this may change and a way be found to avert the application of sanctions and reprisals, which might easily result in a reactionary movement of far-reaching importance. The industrial situation was further complicated when the iron workers in the brown coal district near Halle ordered a meeting yesterday decided to strike for higher pay.



Münster May Be Next Place to Fall
French Troops Are Now in Essen, Bochum and Dortmund and Are Within 15 Miles of Hamm. Near Münster a Force of 25,000 German Reichwehr Were Reported to Be Concentrated

COAL MAGNATES IN GERMANY REFUSE TO GO BEFORE FRENCH

Decision Arrived at to Obey Orders of Berlin Government—German Governor Leaves Meeting

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 17. (By The Associated Press.)—Representatives of the German magnates failed to appear this morning before the Control Commission, sending word they had decided to obey the instructions of the Berlin Government instead of the French orders as to coal deliveries, thus placing the next move squarely up to the French occupying authorities.

At the conference here yesterday between the French authorities and the operators, General Simon said to the Germans:

"We have not summoned you here for a discussion, but to transmit to you the orders of our Government. If you do not see fit to obey them you will be prosecuted before a court martial, condemned and imprisoned."

The industrial leaders filed out of the room without uttering a word, but once outside of the conference hall they made no secret of their determination to go to jail rather than submit.

Dr. Groetzner, Prussian Governor of Dusseldorf Province, then introduced labor leaders and acted as their spokesman. General Simon, in the course of his remarks, declared Germany had permitted the food stocks to become depleted and cared little whether its own people starved or not. Dr. Groetzner, laboring under great emotion, rose and said: "I cannot listen to such lies, to such an unjust arraignment of my Government; I withdraw." He then left the conference.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Reuters dispatch from Essen, filed Tuesday, says that according to reports from German sources, four of the Ruhr industrial leaders, including Herr Thyssen, were told by the French authorities at Dusseldorf to consider themselves under arrest after the magnates had reiterated that they would only obey orders from Berlin.

German Coal Magnates Are Placed Under Arrest

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 17.—The German mine owners once more were ordered yesterday by the French to recommence coal deliveries to the Allies, otherwise, it was threatened, sanctions and penalties would be applied. This time the orders were not given by the chairman of the allied engineers commission, but by General Degoutte himself, who is commander-in-chief of the army of occupation. A reply was not given but The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was informed by one of the German representatives at the conference that the mine owners did not intend to obey the French order even if they have to suffer for it.

A French official at Dusseldorf intimated that the mine owners probably would be arrested tomorrow, and brought before a military tribunal if they still refused to obey the French order. Late last night the Monitor correspondent also heard from an authoritative source, that Fritz Thy-

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JANUARY 17, 1923

General	
Government Aid to Farmers Vital	1
Alcohol Licenses	1
Nation's Rent Begins to Drop	1
Mr. Gary Hastens to End 12-Hour Day	1
America to Issue Note Against Concessions	1
Grave Outlook in Germany	1
German Coal Owners Under Arrest	1
Curb on Rubber Upheld in Britain	3
Exchange of Peoples in Levant	3
Mr. Norman Denies "Deadlock"	2
Chicago Y. M. C. A. Criticizes Chest	6
Syrians Disagree on Independence	6
Miss Patterson Urges Women for Juries	7
Chicago University Has Famed Leader	7
Grain Farmers Sell Through Chamber	9
Repeal of Vaccination Law Sought	9
News of Freemasonry	15
Japanese Women Gaining Freedom	15
Financial	
Prices Unsettled in Stock Market	12
Stock Market Quotations	12
Wool Market Stronger Than It Seems	13
John J. Stream—Portrait	14
Hill Market Activity Lessens	14
Sporting	
Dartmouth Track Outlook	10
M. V. Conference Basketball Captains	10
Class B Squash Tennis	10
Pittsburgh Defeats St. Paul	11
American Pony Polo	11
Minnesota Plans Outing Club	11
Features	
Washington Observations	3
The Page of the Seven Arts	8
The Library	8
Letters to the Editors	11
Book Reviews and Literary News	18
The Home Forum	19
True Currency	19
The Editorial Page	20

STATE OFFICIALS SWORN INTO OFFICE BY GOVERNOR COX

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General,
Ready to Act for Public Peace
—Pays Tribute to Mr. Allen

With little ceremony beyond the taking of the oath of office, Frederick W. Cook of Somerville, James Jackson of Westwood, Jay R. Benton of Belmont and Alonzo B. Cook of Boston were sworn in today as Secretary of State, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Attorney-General, and State Auditor, respectively, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the presence of the executive council, the oath of office was administered by Governor Cox. Several relatives and friends of the state officials were present. The ceremony was particularly simple by reason of the fact that only one office has an incumbent differing from those who have served during the past two years.

Mr. Benton, who was successful in obtaining the Republican nomination for Attorney-General in a field of six candidates and who was elected by a substantial plurality, entered upon his service as chief lawyer of the Commonwealth. It is, in effect, a promotion for Mr. Benton, he having served as an assistant Attorney-General under Henry C. Atwell, Henry A. Wyman and J. Weston Allen.

Mr. Allen's Staff Stays
The new Attorney-General is a graduate of Harvard College and the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1911, spending two years in a Boston law office, and in 1913 entering practice for himself. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Benton served as a member of the House of Representatives.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Quincy Chamber of Commerce: Public hearing on complaints against service on the New Haven Railroad, 8 p. m.
Suburban Y. M. C. A.: Association: Dinner, Crawford House, 6 p. m.
New England Agricultural Conference: Banquet, Ford Hall, 6:30 p. m. Daily exhibits, lectures, conferences and motion pictures, Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New England Furniture Market Association: Exhibition all week, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Harvard Union: Motion pictures, Living Room, 7:30 p. m.
Scoutmaster's Training School: Address by Lorne W. Barclay, national director of educational work for Boy Scouts of America, Abner School, Tremont, 7:30 p. m.
Franklin Typographical Society: Program in commemoration of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Boston City Hall, 8:20 p. m.
Boston Masonic Club: Ladies night entertainment, 8 p. m.
Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture by Ernest O. Hiller on "New and Unfrequent Trails in Glacier Park," 8:20 p. m.
Sons of the American Revolution, Boston Chapter: Meeting, 9 Ashburton Place, 8 p. m.
Harvard Liberal Club: Address by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, on "The Philippines," 8:45 p. m.
Society of the Sons of the Revolution: Dinner following National Council Awards, Somerset, 6:30 p. m.
Retail Credit Men's Association: Dinner and meeting, Walden School, 6:30 p. m.
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association: Banquet, Mechanics Building, 6:30 p. m.
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Address by M. D. Zis, Boy and George F. Moore, 1 Walnut Street, 8 p. m.
Lunchmen Club: Monthly dinner and meeting, Westminster, 7:30 p. m.
Theaters
Colonial—"Good Morning, Dearie," 8:15.
Copley—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightning," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Guilty One," 8:15.
St. James—"The Day After Tomorrow," 8:15.
Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.
Musical
Boston Opera House—Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn, 8:15.
Tonight's Radio Features
WGI (Medford): "The Sign of the Cross," "Wool Market News," a weekly review of the wool industry by Commercial Bulletin; 6:45.
"The Day After Tomorrow," 8:15.
Youth's Companion: concert, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Lewis Woodruff, baritone and soprano. On Thursday at 8 p. m. Dorothy K. MacMillan, arctic explorer, will relate his experiences.
WVAC (Boston): 9:30-11, concert, Knickerbocker Club of Boston; Ralph Harlow, tenor; Cameron Steele, bass; Norman Arnold, tenor; Walter Kiddle, bass. Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois, will speak on a national "Child Labor" amendment, Thursday at 4:30 p. m.
WVY (Schenectady): 4, produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins.
KDKA (Pittsburgh): 6:15, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Iron and steel industry summary prepared by The Iron Age; 7:30, bedtime story; 7:45, New York Stock Exchange report; 8, "Radio versus Audio Amplification" by M. C. Batzel of the Westinghouse Electric Company; 8:30, United States Senator from Illinois, will speak on a national "Child Labor" amendment, Thursday at 4:30 p. m.
WJZ (Newark): 5:30-6:15, résumé of sports; musical program; stock market closing prices; "Animal Stories" by Florence Smith Vincent, New York Evening Telegram; 9, "Foods and Recipes" by Anne Lewis Pierce, New York Tribune Institute; 9:15, recital by Sammie MacDermid, soprano, Doris Doe, contralto, James T. MacDermid, accompanist; 9:30, "Planning the Garden" by Peter Henderson Company.
TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Boston Y. M. C. A.: "Budget Day" of National Thrift Week, talk by Miss Agnes Donham, 12:30.
Charity Club: Meeting, Vendome, 10:30.
Daughters of Vermont: Monthly meeting, Vendome, 2.
New England Association of Cleaners and Dyers: Annual convention, Westminister, convenes 10 a. m. banquet, 6:30.
Cambridge Museum for Children: Lecture by Ernest Harold Baynes, "Our Animal Allies in the World War," Peabody School Hall, Cambridge, 3.
Fathers' and Mothers' Club: Reception, Chauncy Hall, 585 Boylston Street, 2.
National Civic Federation: Address by Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois, on "National Restriction and Regulation of Child Labor," 306 Dartmouth Street, 3:30.

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leaving legislative duties for those of the legal office.

In political life Mr. Benton has been a member of the Belmont Republican Town Committee since reaching his majority, serving three years as secretary and from 1912 to 1921 as chairman. In 1916 he was elected alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Eighth Congressional District. In the primary of 1920 he received 115,000 votes and a plurality in the November election of 114,997.

Frederic W. Cook enters on his second term as Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Jackson begins his second full term, he having been appointed to the office in 1919 to fill out the unexpired term of Fred J. Burrell, who resigned. Alonzo B. Cook has served as State Auditor since 1915.

Following his qualification, Mr. Benton announced that he will retain the corps of assistants who have served under Mr. Allen and will appoint to two vacancies Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, former Speaker of the House, and A. Perry Richards of Plymouth, former legislator. With respect to the future conduct of his office, Mr. Benton said in part:

Tribute to Mr. Allen
I may state that, notwithstanding the important criminal cases that have required attention, we are still in the public mind the principal labor and responsibility in the discharge of the duties of this office have arisen and will continue to arise from the civil business to be transacted in the public law office. He is the legal adviser of the biggest corporation in the State, the State itself, which expends in excess of \$400,000 a year. He is the lawyer of the public business of nearly 4,000,000 people.

Criminal matters now pending in the department will be given early attention, and in the future, if the public peace and welfare require that this department shall proceed in the criminal courts, it will do so instantly and with all the power at its command.

To the retiring Attorney-General, Mr. Allen, all right-thinking citizens will give praise for his three years of courageous, faithful, and efficient service. Only those who have been closely associated with him can begin to appreciate the courage and tenacity of the man.

Mr. Allen's Public Career Has Been Active Throughout

With return to private life of J. Weston Allen of Newton there is a pause, for a time, at least, in a public career that has been of eight years' duration and marked by outstanding activity in the legislative branch of the state government and in the office of Attorney-General.

Mr. Allen, educated in the Newton schools, Yale University and Harvard Law School, was elected to the House of Representatives, beginning service in 1914. As a member of the General Court, he led a successful fight to have the state government removed to the city of Boston, and in the law allowing the courts to impose jail sentences on motorists jailed for driving motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor. He also sponsored and fought for other progressive legislation.

The outstanding activity of Mr. Allen in the Legislature was his investigation of the special legislative investigation into the "fish trust," with the result that evidence was revealed sufficient to carry the case before a grand jury. This was done by Henry C. Atwell, then Attorney-General, and indictments were returned. In 1918 Mr. Allen became a candidate for Attorney-General in the Republican primaries against Mr. Atwell, but was defeated. The next year he won the nomination and election.

In the office of Attorney-General Mr. Allen arrested the attention of the nation when he struck a blow at corrupt political practices existing in the offices of the district attorneys of Middlesex and Suffolk counties. In spite of the political power held by those controlling the two counties, Mr. Allen carried the case to the courts; proved misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance in office to be the records of Nathan A. Tufts and Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorneys of Middlesex and Suffolk respectively; and obtained the removal of both from their offices and their subsequent disbarment.

Also, as Attorney-General, Mr. Allen carried on the prosecution of the fish trust cases when they were appealed to the Supreme Court, and in the closing hours of his incumbency called before the court to sentence the offenders. He carried before the federal courts his plea for right to try, while still in federal custody, Charles Ponzi, wildest financier of Boston, only to be met by a report of no bill by a special grand jury. Later a similar report had been returned by the grand jury called to indict several involved in the Pelletier case.

Mr. Allen entered the Republican primary last year against Channing H. Cox for the gubernatorial nomination. He made a campaign on law enforcement and the plea that there are remaining political conditions in Boston which must be remedied and could only be remedied through the Governor co-operating with the Attorney-General. He was unsuccessful in his fight for the nomination and during the past few months has been closing up the many affairs of his office.

Mr. Allen will be associated in law with the firm of Allen, Abbot and Parker, with offices in the Tremont Building.

MUSIC

Young People's Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened its annual series of concerts for young people in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program, which will be repeated at the second concert tomorrow afternoon, included Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, two movements from Mozart's E flat symphony, Handel's Largo, Saint-Saëns' "Animals' Carnival," two Hungarian dances of Brahms, and Chabrier's Rhapsody "España." A selection admirably adapted to promote the purpose of these concerts to enlist intelligent interest among children in the best music. The program notes, too, were well designed to engage the youthful attention; good reading, and not too obviously didactic. Whether

the young people knew it or not—the program did not tell them this; they were hearing a novelty in the Saint-Saëns piece, which came to the ears of their elders in America only a few weeks ago. They were as quick on the uptake as their seniors. But why did Mr. Montoux omit the section of the practicing pianist? It would seem that this, if not those of the horses, tortoises or kangaroos, is as well calculated as any to delight young people just going through the ordeal.

It is interesting and probably significant to observe what made the greatest appeal to this audience. It must be confessed that in their response to Beethoven and Mozart there seemed to be a large element of politeness. They enjoyed the sonority of the Largo, the melody of "The Swan" and the rhythm of the Brahms dance in G minor, applause is the criterion. The behavior of the audience of the future was reminiscent of the conduct of their elders; some of them listened motionless, some listened although eating, and some whispered and laughed. Perhaps by the time they become regular patrons of the symphony concerts, they will all have joined the first group.

Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler gave his first recital of the season in Boston last night in Symphony Hall. His program contained the "Kreutzer" Sonata, Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone, Couperin's "Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane," Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land," and the player's own "Polichinelle" and transcriptions of the London-derry air, "Farewell to Cuchullain," and of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chanson Arabe" and "Danse Orientale." The master violinist's powers are as undiminished as his following. He reached New York only a few days ago from Europe, and hence his program had been heralded not at all and the recital itself announced later than usual. Nevertheless the hall presented the familiar sight of an audience overflowing into the aisles and on the platform, and receiving with warm appreciation the message of the artist. The "Lotus Land" of Cyril Scott was acclaimed with especial enthusiasm, and Mr. Kreisler gracefully yielded to the demand for a repetition. The music is a particularly appealing example of the atmospheric musical portraiture of contemporary English composers. It would be superfluous at this day to descend on Mr. Kreisler's qualities as virtuoso and interpretive artist, but his playing of the "Polichinelle" and the masterly rendition of the Bach sonata, particularly the fugue.

TOPICS GIVEN OUT FOR PEACE ESSAYS

World Contest for the Seabury Prizes in 1923 Announced

Subjects for the world essay contest for the Seabury prizes for essays on themes of world peace, conducted by the American School Citizenship League, are announced as follows for this year by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary to the league. Students in normal schools and teachers' colleges, "A World Educational Association to Promote International Good Will." 2. Open to seniors in secondary schools, "The Achievements of Civilization and How to Organize Them for World Comity."

Three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be given for the three best essays in each set. Each essay must be accompanied by a topical outline and a bibliography with brief notes on each book. Essays must not exceed 5000 words in length, while 3000 are recommended as desirable. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

Each country other than the United States participating in the contest is to send its essay, first, to judges appointed in that country who shall select the best three in each set, translate them into English and forward to the secretary of the league, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Mass., not later than June 1, 1923. Further information regarding the contest may be obtained from her.

The United States judges who will pass finally on all essays are: Thomas E. Pinnagen, state superintendent of public instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; Arthur J. Matthews, president State Normal School, Tempe, Ariz.; William C. Bagley, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Miss Lena C. Van Bibber, State Normal School, Towson, Md.; N. D. Showalter, president State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.; Miss M. A. Clark, Boston Normal School, Boston, Mass.; Walter R. Siders, superintendent of schools, Pocatello, Ia.; A. B. Meredith, state commissioner of education, Hartford, Conn.

Many teachers in the United States have introduced the contest as a part of the regular school work. It is recommended that all schools adopt this plan.

SEMINARY NEEDS \$250,000
BANGOR, Me., Jan. 17 (Special).—The Bangor Theological Seminary must have an endowment of \$250,000 in order to continue, according to its President, Warren J. Moulton. This seminary was chartered in 1814 and finally established in 1816 in Bangor. It was moved to Bangor three years later. President Moulton says that for years the institution has by rigid economy been able to keep going with an annual deficit of about \$1000. At present the deficit is \$8000.

"BLUE SKY" PERMITS ASKED

Applications for registrations and licenses have been received by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities from 607 brokers and 2387 salesmen for permission to do business in the State under the provisions of the sale of securities act, or the "blue sky" law. Annual application is required under the act.

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CITIZENS DEMAND MEDICAL LIBERTY

Worcester Friends of League Plan Meeting to Protest Against Compulsory Methods

Massachusetts citizens have become so aroused to the need for intelligent opposing the program of a certain section of the medical fraternity to further restrict individual freedom, especially that of school children, in regard to methods of medical treatment, and in view of the desirability of concerted effort against phases of this program now being aggressively pursued, that the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts has arranged for a second conference of the friends of medical liberty to be held in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m.

Activities of medical and health officials in promoting the so-called Schick test for preventive serum immunization, and the plans of the league to remove the compulsory features from existing state laws relative to the vaccination of public school children will be among the points of discussion at this conference. Other contemplated legislation also is expected to be explained and the ways to its enactment outlined to those present.

The Worcester meeting follows a largely-attended conference of the friends of medical liberty held in Horticultural Hall, in Boston, last November. Plans are being formulated for conducting a similar conference in Springfield.

Work of League Grows

The Boston conference attracted so great interest that Horticultural Hall was filled to overflowing by friends of the movement in Greater Boston. The work of the Medical Liberty League has developed rapidly in the vicinity of Worcester during the past year or so and preparations are being made to provide seating accommodation for all who desire to participate in the conference proceedings. The gathering will be presided over by Burt LeRoy Knowles, a Worcester business man. Speakers will include Dr. F. Mason Padeloff of Fall River, the president of the Medical Liberty League, who will speak on the evils of compulsory vaccination from the point of view of a practicing physician who has given the subject many years of careful study. Albert F. Gilmore of Boston will tell of the experience of the friends of medical liberty in New York in their efforts to curb the encroachments of paternalistic medicine. William Lloyd Garrison Jr., also of Boston, will add to the discussion the phases of the issues involving the infringement of individual liberty by methods of medical aggression now being pursued.

Admission by Card Only

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston, who has been national and state legislative agent for the osteopathic physicians, will be another speaker. He will emphasize from his personal experience the "tyranny of political doctors of the United States" in their attitude of intolerance toward competitive schools of healing. C. Augustus Norwood of Boston also is on the list of speakers. He is to tell something of the history of the Medical Liberty League in Massachusetts, and more particularly the immediate problems now confronting the movement in the session of the Massachusetts Legislature just convened. Henry D. Nunn, counsel and general manager of the league, will discuss with recent Schick test propaganda and other immunization procedure.

Because the size of Worcester Horticultural Hall will permit only 650 people to be seated, admission to the conference will be by card only. Cards of admission may be obtained from Earl G. Kingston, president of the Worcester branch of the Medical Liberty League, Park Building, Worcester, or from Dr. George W. Reid, Slater Building, Worcester.

FIRST OF FISH MEN SENTENCED

Five Months in Jail and \$500 Fine for Simeon Atwood Jr.

Simeon Atwood Jr. of Brookline, one of the 17 defendants in cases brought four years ago by the State, and convicted of violation of the statute prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade in war time by unreasonably raising the price of fish, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge G. E. Sanderson of the Superior Court, to serve five months in the House of Correction on Deer Island and to pay a fine of \$500. The sentence imposed upon the first of the 17 men, who were convicted after a long trial in the Superior Criminal Court, comes after an appeal to the Supreme Court was recently decided and the conviction on the statutory charges in the court below was upheld. At the same time the high court set aside the convictions on the common law conspiracy charge. Mr. Atwood had originally been sentenced to serve for six months.

On Feb. 17 the cases of the other fish merchants are to come before the court for action. A motion to reargue the cases is to be made by Damon Hall for his partner, Henry F. Hurlburt, who is at present in California. John H. Devine appeared in court for Mr. Atwood and reminded the

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judge that the defendant had known little of the working of the Bay State Fish Company, the concern with which he was connected when the action was brought. He said that Mr. Atwood knew little of the combination of the fish firms which finally resulted in the court actions.

PEACE FORECAST IN SHOE INDUSTRY

Conditions in Haverhill Better Than in Many Months

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 17 (Special).—Conditions in the shoe industry in this city are more peaceful than they have been for many months. At a meeting of the joint shoe council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union it was voted to call off the strikes existing in five factories that are affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and outside of the Toplift Workers' strike peace reigns in the industry here.

The joint shoe council has approved the new peace pact, tentative drafts of which are to be submitted to the various locals of the Shoe Workers' Union for approval, and officers of the council express the hope that the locals will accept the pact as drawn. Union officials believe that the new agreement is thoroughly analyzed, and understood by the workers will prove acceptable to them. The joint council consists of two representatives from each local.

NEW M. & M. LINER LAUNCHED

The "Allegheny," the first of two new passenger and general cargo steamships of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company has been launched by the Federal Shipbuilding Company at Kearny, N. J., with Mrs. E. G. Boyce, wife of the first vice-president of the steamship company as sponsor. These two will bring the fleet now operated by the company to a total of 17 steamers maintaining a passenger and cargo service to and from Atlantic coastwise ports as follows: Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla. The "Allegheny" and her sister ship, the "Berksire," to be launched shortly, will be oil burners that can be changed to coal burning, and are otherwise of the latest improved type.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, somewhat cold tonight; Thursday generally cloudy, with rising temperature; fresh northwest, becoming west to south winds.

Southern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Thursday cloudy and warm; fresh northwest winds, shifting to southerly Thursday.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer; fresh northwest winds, shifting to southerly Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m., Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	4	Kansas City	40
Atlanta	20	Memphis	28
Boston	20	Montreal	—
Buffalo	—	Nantucket	24
Calgary	22	Philadelphia	32
Chicago	48	New Orleans	54
Denver	48	Pittsburgh	12
Des Moines	28	Portland, Me.	16
Detroit	28	Portland, Ore.	46
Galveston	54	San Francisco	64
Hartford	27	St. Louis	28
Helena	37	St. Paul	18
Indianapolis	44	Washington	20

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"MACBETH" TOPIC OF LECTURE GIVEN AT SANDERS THEATER

Prof. George Lyman Kittredge Opens His Series on "Five Shakespearean Tragedies"

"Macbeth" was the tragedy selected by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge as the first of his series of five lectures on "Five Shakespearean Tragedies" to be given at Sanders Theater on Tuesday and Thursday nights. There was a large audience present last night when Francis G. Peabody, former dean of the Theological School of Harvard University and chairman of the Dowse fund for public lectures at the college, introduced the speaker.

The main points of "Macbeth," Professor Kittredge said, were the utilitarian purpose of the three weird sisters, commonly misnamed "witches," in the first scene of the play; the characters of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth; and the real tragedy of the play, in which Professor Kittredge differs from many other critics of Shakespeare.

Three Sisters Invaluable

"The three sisters are invaluable," said Professor Kittredge, in putting the audience in possession of the facts about Macbeth's character, the situation leading up to the play, and in predicting the hero's downfall, through yielding to suggestion. We learn from them that Macbeth is a splendid soldier, a loyal subject, a worthy husband, a beloved leader of the people, and a noble character. The supernatural atmosphere created by the weird sisters, shows the effect of the early infusion of Norse imagination in the Scots; but it also enables Shakespeare to give his principal character the dual personality of both hero and villain. Shakespeare permits these sisters to use the rites of the supposed witches of his day in order to appeal to the common-sense element in his audience, to make their prophecies more realistic.

"Since this is undoubtedly the function of the sisters," continued Professor Kittredge, "it cannot be said that Shakespeare endeavors to strike a balance between free-will and free-determination, or contribute to theology or philosophy, as many critics believe. There are two diametrically opposite theories in regard to Macbeth's character," said the professor. "Some authorities believe that he was a kind of elementary savage, cruel and merciless, whose constant dwelling on his deeds, made him a self-deceptive hypocrite, as though he would be what he knows he is not."

The theory, however, which Professor Kittredge upholds is that Macbeth was a great and high-minded nobleman, driven by domestic pressure to slay the King and usurp the throne, because another than he had then been selected by the King to be the future ruler of the kingdom. This theory, which shows Macbeth remorseless, makes him and where the other theory begins viz., as a destitute savage.

Disregard of Method

The theory sometimes advanced that Macbeth had plotted murder before the play opens is made, declared Professor Kittredge, in utter disregard of the Shakespearean method. He would have given a scene of soliloquy at the opening of the play to show what was in the mind of his hero-villain. This theory contradicts Macbeth's character as given by the three sisters and flattens the whole tenor of their predictions. Macbeth thinks up this base scheme, continued Prof. Kittredge, after he sees the sisters, in whom his high-strung temperament, subject to hallucinations, believes; but he puts aside the notion as horrible, until his wife egges him on again by ridiculing his seeming cowardice and inertia.

Professor Kittredge does not believe that Lady Macbeth is the "fiend-like creature that Malcolm proclaims her in the play, but 'simply a devoted wife, so over-ambitious for her husband's advancement that she is blind to the foulness of the means used.' Professor Kittredge gave a new turn to the analysis of these two leading characters of the tragedy when he

said: "Remember that these two people are young, intensely human, and passionately in love with each other, seeking each other's happiness and success, no matter what the cost." Where Hamlet's thinking is that of a philosopher said the lecturer, Macbeth's is that of a poet. This poetic imagination makes him see ghosts and do strange things, which Lady Macbeth is constantly called upon to cover up.

The culmination of the tragedy, according to Prof. Kittredge, is not in the slaying of Duncan, Banquo or the others, but "in the pathos of the blunted senses of Macbeth, when he hears of his wife's ending, and says so unfeelingly: 'Tis well—she should have died hereafter.' That this man, who had loved his wife so well, should feel nothing at her death is the real tragedy of 'Macbeth.'"

BUILDING PROGRAM WILL GIVE ALLSTON NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Proposed accommodations, announced today, for the Brighton-Allston school districts in the new three-year building program of the Boston School Committee include a new high school building, comparable to the one recently announced as contemplated for Roxbury. When the new building is completed the one now occupied by the high school would serve as a local intermediate school. The new program provides also for adding a third floor to the Winslip building and for buying a site and erecting a hall and classroom annex to it, adapting the completed building to intermediate school purposes.

Previous contracts have already authorized for the district the purchase of a site for a 16-room building and erection of the first four-room unit, in the Aberdeen section; the purchase of a site and construction of an eight-room unit of a 16-room building in the Oak Square section; purchase of land for a two-room addition to the Oak Square School and erection of the addition; an eight-room addition to the elementary school building in the Thomas Gardner district; purchase of land for and construction of a 12-room building in the Washington Allston district.

Mayor Curley has approved orders of the street commission for taking various plots of land aggregating 331,431 square feet, as sites for new school buildings, money damages to be settled later.

LECTURE ON EXCAVATIONS

"Recent Excavations at Carthage" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered this afternoon in Pratt Lecture Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, by Count Byron Khun De Prorok at 4:30. This lecture is given by the Boston Society of Archaeological Institute of America, and will be illustrated by moving pictures.

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WE LIGHT THE WORLD

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Jan. 17.—The danger of accepting with careful definition the most plausible doctrine was never better illustrated than by the general approval of the French statement that "whatever happens there must be no quarrel between France and England." If the allied governments find that there is a duality of views leading to individual action that will not affect the general friendship! This dismissal of the fear of rupture cannot, however, be regarded as entirely sound. It might well be that England will have to take up a definite stand against certain French policies even at the expense of the Entente. It would be wrong to encourage the growth of the belief that it does not really matter whether France and England are acting in common or not. To repeat this kind of sentiment so frequently is to engender some kind of indifference. Of what importance is it whether we are in accord or not since we have declared that lack of accord shall not affect our relations?

It is expected that Marti, the leader of the Black Sea revolt, will be released immediately. There are many people in France who have long considered that it was a mistake to keep him in jail. Without inquiring too closely into his motives, it is obvious that a good case could be made for him and that he might be converted into a victim of the reactionaries. This is what has happened. On 20 occasions in various parts of France Marti has been elected to all kinds of legislative and administrative bodies. Everywhere there is tremendous sympathy for him. There are very few places in France where the population would not elect him, although as a prisoner his election would be canceled. It is not of course in every country that he could thus be returned at the top of the poll, but in France there can be no preliminary inquiries into credentials. If the name is put forward it must be voted on, even though the election can afterward be quashed. The inquiry succeeds and not precedes the election. Those who sympathize with Marti represent the disobeyed and caused others to disobey illegal orders. France never declared war on the Bolsheviks, and therefore all hostile acts, whether in the Black Sea or elsewhere, were rightly to be resisted. Whether one agrees with Marti or not, it is thus possible to imagine him not as a bad

but as a particularly good citizen, obeying the superior laws of the republic. His release from prison was therefore called for by a majority of Frenchmen.

The storm that has blown up about Victor Marguerite's "La Garçonne" raises an old question of how far the writer should be free. It is, of course, pointed out that Baudelaire was prosecuted, Flaubert was prosecuted, Zola was imprisoned for works which are now freely printed. Anatole France undertakes the defense of Victor Marguerite. The point is that much depends on the purpose of the writer. The honesty of Zola could hardly be doubted. Unfortunately, however, it is indeed possible to doubt whether Victor Marguerite wrote this book in perfect artistic sincerity. His subject is unsavory and one is suspicious that he realized that it would become a best seller. There are passages which make one afraid that their author gloated on the vice he depicts. While it is undoubtedly hard for any kind of jury to decide this delicate matter of literary rights the real test and touchstone is surely whether there is a high moral or artistic purpose. If there is not there is no excuse for passing the bounds of decency. But who is to discriminate? The effect of endeavoring to punish Victor Marguerite is only to advertise his book, which in the opinion of your correspondent is pernicious.

It is hoped that soon the Washington accords will be brought up by the Foreign Affairs Commission and ratified. At last it has been realized that this delay is hurtful to France. She has lost much prestige in the eyes of America in declining to confirm the arrangement to which her representatives agreed. Moreover, her objection is chiefly one of amour-propre. France cannot enter on a large program of shipbuilding for the next 10 years. M. Poincaré himself says so. Why then on a point of punctilio sacrifice the friendship of the United States? In spite of all the opposition, therefore, it is extremely likely that some time this month Parliament will be asked to vote and that there will be a ratification without reservations.

It is M. Avenol, financial representative of the French Government in London, who is to succeed Jean Monnet as assistant secretary at the League of Nations. M. Avenol has already taken an active part in the last two years in the preparation of meas-

ures for the financial rehabilitation of Austria. M. Monnet's services to the League since he was appointed to his late office in 1919 are the subject of favorable comments in the French press. During the later stages of the war M. Monnet was a member of the inter-allied execution committees of supplies and sea transports. In 1920 he took part in the arrangement for the first international financial conference called by the League of Nations at Brussels, and later had a good deal to do with the negotiations which resulted in the Silesian settlement.

The Senate has unanimously passed the bill, already adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, which provides for the installation of the War Museum and Library in the Pavillon de la Reine in the Château de Vincennes. A tribute was paid by M. Bérard, the Minister of Education, to M. and Mme. Leblanc whose generosity had, he said, made possible the foundation of the library and museum. Vincennes has been much neglected. It is on the "unfashionable" side of Paris. But it is now being made a center of many activities. The library of the League of Nations will, it is hoped, soon be installed there.

The University of Paris has been informed that it is to benefit by two recent legacies. M. Gerard, a former French Ambassador, has left 250,000 francs to provide traveling scholarships for 25,000 francs a year to be given alternately to the holder of a literary degree and the holder of a diploma in political science. Other legacies have been left by Mme. Manteau, and the interest of the capital sum is to be used to help historians in their work by assuring them of a certain amount of leisure.

The Moscow flat that Freemasons must be driven from the ranks of the Communists is likely to split the already shattered Communist Party in France. It will be remembered that when the Socialists at the dictation of Moscow refused to convert themselves into Communists they were sent into the wilderness. Now the Freemasons declare that if they have to choose between being Freemasons and being Communists they will remain Freemasons. The Moscow order affects many thousands of adherents, for Freemasonry in France is much more political in character than in other countries. There was recently a meeting in Paris which came to the conclusion that there was nothing necessary irreconcilable between the square and compass and the sickle and hammer. A note was sent to the Soviets asking for the withdrawal of the arbitrary order. The reply is almost certain to be an edict of expulsion from the party.

It has been found, as a result of the latest accounting period, that the restaurant of the Chamber of Deputies is being run at a loss and three deputies who act as the "kitchen committee" of the Chamber have addressed a circular letter to their colleagues in regard to the matter. The loss occurs mainly owing to the cost of keeping the organization and staff in existence over the period of recess and the committee proposes that a levy of 2 francs a month shall be made on each deputy to meet the general expenses of the restaurant. This is already done in the case of the refreshment room at the Palais Bourbon. As 250 favorable replies have already been received from deputies it is thought probable that the restaurant will be saved. The catering contract was originally given to Alexandre Duval, the proprietor of the "Etablissements Duval," which are so popular among visitors to Paris.

NEUTRAL STUDENTS SEEK TO SUPPRESS WAR-TIME FEELINGS

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—Yesterday there opened here the congress of the International Students' Confederation, 10 European countries being represented by 60 students. The students of central countries were excluded, as the confederation was created at the instigation of the French Government in 1919, when the French university in Strasbourg was inaugurated. Students of former neutral countries at present are endeavoring to overcome war-time feelings, as apparently the confederation has no prospect of success if it remains on a narrow nationalistic basis. The congress is planning closer relations between the students, forming a students' Olympiad, the unification of university teaching and the relieving of distress among eastern European comrades. Yesterday they were officially received by the Dutch Government and the university senate in Leyden's famous university building. The congress ends this week.

MR. NORMAN DENIES FUNDING 'DEADLOCK'

Governor of Bank of England Says "We Are Here to Establish a 'Live Lock'"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Reports that a deadlock had been reached in the Anglo-American Debt-Funding Conference were emphatically denied today by Montagu C. Norman, governor of the Bank of England and a member of the British Debt Commission, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We came to America to reach an agreement for funding our debt. We are here to establish a 'live lock,' and reports that we are deadlocked are not true," was the way this spokesman characterized stories that an impasse had been struck.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and chairman of the British mission, plans to sail for London, Saturday, but it was stated his leaving would not end the negotiations now under way. Whether Mr. Norman will return with Mr. Baldwin has not been determined, it was said.

Mission Lacks Authority
Mr. Norman intimated that the commission's activities were being directed by the home office in London, saying, "All questions must be settled by London. I don't know at the moment whether I am to return or not."

The head of the Bank of England conferred at length today with Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and secretary of the American Debt Funding Commission. There was no joint conference of the two commissions scheduled for today but there is to be one for tomorrow afternoon which the negotiations will continue.

While Mr. Norman would not indicate what differences had arisen in the negotiations so far, he informed The Christian Science Monitor bureau that the "negotiations are progressing under way. Whether Mr. Norman will return with Mr. Baldwin has not been determined, it was said."

As indicated previously in this newspaper, there is no difference of opinion among the conferees over the question of extending the time limit for paying beyond the 25 years specified by Congress. This was reiterated today by Governor Norman.

3 and 4 Per Cent Interest
A spokesman for the American commission declared that so far in the negotiations "neither side had presented a definite proposal." Though the conversations so far have been informal in character, it was indicated, however, that the two commissions are apart on the question of interest rate, with the Britishers taking around 3 per cent and the Americans around 4 per cent.

Announcement by Mr. Norman that "all these questions would have to be referred to London," was interpreted by Treasury officials to indicate that the British commission is not clothed with blanket authority to make an agreement without approval of the home Government.

When the mission from Great Britain arrived, it was indicated by Mr. Baldwin that they had hopes of concluding their negotiations in two weeks, but the view was given by one in touch with the negotiations today that the conference is likely to continue for some time; that the problem of funding approximately \$4,500,000,000 in war loans, has assumed greater proportions than at first anticipated.

Publicity Demanded

There is a growing demand in Congress for more publicity by the debt conferees on their negotiations. Kenneth McKellar (D), Senator from Tennessee, has launched in Congress a movement to "lift the veil of secrecy from the negotiations."

In the House, Edward W. Pou (D), Representative from North Carolina, praised the attitude taken by the British mission, and said as far as he was concerned he would give the Britishers all the time they wanted to pay the debt. Senator McKellar said: "While our Debt-Funding Commission continues to proceed without taking the American people into its confidence, I notice that the British Government is giving out information to the British people. It is quite remarkable that we have to obtain news as to what the commission is doing from London sources."

I want also to call attention to the fact that in the newspaper accounts of the negotiations between the two debt-funding commissions there is almost

invariably a long explanation as to Great Britain's large loans to other countries, as to Great Britain's large tax rates, that Great Britain bought American goods with the money and every conceivable argument which could aid Great Britain in obtaining an advantage in the parity. The American case is never stated. I submit none of these criticisms in a spirit of hostility to Great Britain. If Great Britain wants a longer time for these bonds to run than the 25 years provided for in the law, I have no objection to granting the extension, but in so far as the rate of interest is concerned, which Congress fixed at 4 1/2 per cent, that should be satisfactory to our British friends. It is just about the rate at which the money was borrowed from the people of the United States. The rate should not be less than the rate at which we borrowed. Otherwise, it would be unfair and unjust to the taxpayers of America.

Great Britain Determined to Pay "to the Last Cent"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 17.—It is officially confirmed here that Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is returning to England to consult the Prime Minister on questions which have arisen over the terms of the funding of Britain's debt to America. The position appears to be that both sides have made considerable modifications of their original proposals and have actually come quite near to an agreement.

Great Britain is still fully determined to pay "to the last cent," but it is clearly wise that before it is committed to a course of action not altogether in line with the settlement it desires, Mr. Baldwin should return to explain the matters to his chief. A delay, though regrettable, is regarded here as inevitable.

DR. SUN'S TROOPS ENTER CANTON

Yunnan-Kwangsi Troops Sweeping in From Samshui-Hsu Chung-chih Assumes Charge

CANTON, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Forces favorable to Sun Yat-sen, deposed President of the Southern Republic, here, entered Canton this morning. Another army, composed of Yunnan-Kwangsi troops, sweeping in from Samshui, is expected here soon.

Soldiers of Chen Chung-ming, the Nationalist commander, have gone over to the invaders here. General Chang Kuo-chen, representing Hsu Chung-chih, Dr. Sun's ally, has assumed charge of the city.

Return of Sun Yat-sen Confirmed by Chinese Editor

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—E. K. Moy, for two years editor of the China Review, the monthly organ of the Chinese constitutionalists in this country, received a cable message from Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai today to the effect that the former President plans to leave for Canton in a few days and resume control of the Government in that city. The cable, according to Mr. Moy, also confirmed the information that Dr. Sun's adversary and former associate, Chen Chung-ming, had fled to Hong Kong and that the city of Canton was invested by troops friendly to Sun Yat-sen's cause.

Commenting on this information, Mr. Moy said that the real reasons for the return to power of Dr. Sun were the numerous revolts among the soldiers in South China in his favor, the steady advance of pro-Sun troops from the borders of Kwelchow and Kwangsi, and the unpopular and mistaken loan policy of General Chen. "What really moved the people of the southern provinces most deeply, it seems," said Mr. Moy, "was the recent conclusion by General Chen of a \$20,000,000 loan with an Anglo-French syndicate. This loan provided for the connection of Hong Kong with the Canton-Hankow railway in such a way that the growth of Canton would be absolutely throttled to the artificial advantage of Hong Kong."

It was the same general loan scheme that Dr. Sun's reactionary predecessors in Canton's Government arranged with a British corporation in 1920, the indignation over which helped considerably to sweep Sun into power. Dr. Sun's present return is simply another demonstration of the power of Chinese national public opinion when foreign promoters and speculators become a little too adventurous.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS CASTS SHADOW OVER LEVANT

Greece, Overburdened With Refugees, Believed Unable to Absorb the Impending Hellenic Influx

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Lausanne Conference yesterday hurried into one of its thorniest problems, one the importance of which greatly transcends the scope of the present negotiations. Faced with the Kemalists' obvious intention to wipe out Christian minorities the scheme for a general exchange of the Hellenic population in Turkey was promulgated and at first sight regarded as a happy solution of the difficulty and a real step in advance.

Whether that view was ever justifiable is questionable. Generally, it is a sad commentary on the spirit in which the Covenant of the League of Nations was written. Locally it will inevitably involve a fearful extension of the human misery and family estrangement which has swept over the Levant. There are vastly more Hellenes than Turks for exchange, and how Greece, with a largely barren country already overburdened by nearly 1,000,000 refugees, can hope to

provide for the impending influx baffles the imagination. Apart from these practical difficulties, however, it is surely tragic that in an age when civilization is striving after religious, even racial, toleration a makeshift device should be adopted with a view to creating religious nationalism. The result of this project will be to make Turkey purely Moslem, Greece purely Orthodox, with a consequent increase in racial bitterness which it was hoped would be largely eradicated by the conclusion of a political peace.

Now that actual proposals have come up before the Conference with untoward possibilities, the scheme is better appreciated by the delegates. The Kemalists are seeking to rid their land not merely of Ottoman Greeks or "orthodox cattle," as they are colloquially called, but likewise of Greek nationals. Furthermore, the French and Italians are appalled to find that the edict is also intended to cover Roman Catholics of Ottoman nationality, and Greeks who have adopted the old Levantine device of purchasing foreign nationality. This is naturally regarded as a direct affront by the Latin powers who have not forgotten their own struggle to secure the traditional rôle of the protectress of eastern Christians for what political and economic advantages were thereby obtainable.

On the whole the reports in diplomatic circles indicate that the conference is deeply moved by a clear understanding of what the Turks undoubtedly always intended to achieve by this proposal. In addition there is a feeling that all is not going well at Lausanne, though it is impossible to obtain precise information concerning the developments upon which this impression is based. The hope is expressed that Lord Curzon will be persuaded to take even a greater position in directing the labors of the conference than hitherto has been the case.

What is certain is that the Turk is not only striving to secure a settlement on the basis of the national pact, but now expects to succeed in this object, and it is unfortunate that less has been heard lately of the determination of the powers to frame a draft treaty for his definite acceptance or rejection. It is possible that official pessimism has been provoked by the failure of the Allies to agree to this procedure.

CURB ON RUBBER UPHELD IN BRITAIN

Ceylon and Malaya Informed That It Is Not Desirable to Modify Restrictions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed the governments of Ceylon and Malaya that it is not desirable at present to modify the scale of rubber restrictions recently adopted by those countries. Under this scheme, it will be remembered, the price of rubber has risen from less than 7d. per pound (which represented a heavy loss to the growers) to 1s. 4d., and there has been considerable apprehension among consumers that prices might rise even higher.

With a surplus of rubber on hand, representing about a year's output, the growers were forced to choose between the closing down of plantations and adopting artificial means to bolster up the price, and naturally they chose the latter. The restrictions included the imposition of a minimum duty of a penny per pound on all exports of raw rubber (including latex) up to 60 per cent of the normal output, and a sliding scale increase starting at 4d. and rising to 1s. per pound when the export exceeds this percentage.

There is, however, a saving clause which provides for an increase by 5 per cent of the amount allowed to be exported at a minimum rate as soon as the price has reached the average of 1s. 3d. for a period of three months and an increase by 10 per cent should the price average 1s. 6d. for a similar period.

Rubber growers assert that this will tend to stabilize prices between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., but rubber consumers, especially those in the United States, are less certain and, as a result of their representations, a deputation of growers has already gone to America (where it arrives today) to discuss a possible modification of the scheme. Philip Lockhart, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries and chairman of an important British firm of rubber manufacturers, is also about to visit America to confer with American manufacturers on this subject.

Meanwhile the Duke of Devonshire's announcement need not be taken as the final word, which will doubtless depend on the negotiations about to commence in America. It should be added that the rubber growers point out the restrictions have only been imposed for one year, and they cannot contemplate a return to the former state of affairs.

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Loeser's—Second Floor

Washington Observations

ON this observer's library shelf reclines a little book, written seven years ago, called "Makers of New France." The author is Charles Dawson, who also wrote "France and the Freys," but it opens with this sketch of Raymond Poincaré, that might well have had the expedition to the Ruhr in mind:

Raymond Poincaré is the embodiment of new France, the France which says "yes" or "may" boldly, with no tremor of the eyelids, quaking, in the limit. As a small boy, he saw the Prussians arrive in his native town of Bar-le-Duc. His young brain was stamped with images of the invasion. As he sat on a stone bench by the river, overlooking a wide prospect of hill and vale, covered with the somber pine characteristics of eastern France, he was filled with a resolve to serve his country, to efface the impressions of those scenes by creating others, warm and generous, in which France should find her prestige again.

One of the unrecorded social occasions of a brilliant season in Washington was the "welcome home" dinner-party given the other night in honor of Joseph P. Tumulty. The hosts were newspapermen who seized the opportunity of Mr. Tumulty's recent return from Europe, for an evening of mighty reminiscence. Political history that never will see the light of day was spun by the yard. Though he now dabbles professionally in the law, "Joe" still revels in his natural element when talking politics.

Although, Colossus-like, he bestrides some \$500,000,000 worth of German assets still held by the United States, Col. Thomas W. Miller, Allen Property Custodian, maintains cordial relations with the German Ambassador. At a diplomatic reception of recent date, Colonel Miller saw Dr. and Frau Wiedfeldt in the offing near the buffet table and with consummate gallantry offered plates of salad and sandwiches to the German excellencies, remarking: "I hope this isn't all Germany is going to get from the Allen Property Custodian."

M. Albert Thomas, the French politician who is concluding a fruitful week in Washington on behalf of the International Labor Office, was asked by many for information as to the activities of Alexander Kerensky, overthrower of Tsarism. M. Thomas

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FARMERS ADVISED
TO PLANT APPLES

Production Away Behind Demand, Louisiana Man Tells Massachusetts Agriculturists

"Plant apples and keep on planting apples." That was the advice of Paul C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., at the conference of agricultural organizations at Horticultural Hall this afternoon, and was given as the result of a 7000-mile tour through the apple orchards of the east. Mr. Stark, who is a prominent nurseryman, declared that production has not nearly kept pace with the demand, and that for the past 10 years fewer apple trees had been planted than had gone out of bearing.

In his own State the census of 1910 showed 13,000,000 apple trees. The last census showed only 5,000,000. Similar situations existed in other States, he said, and in his opinion there was no possible danger of overproduction. As a result of his trip, he went home and set out 14,000 trees in addition to 13,000 which had already been planted.

Increasing Tendency

Mr. Stark spoke of the increasing tendency in New England to grow high-quality apples, properly graded and well packed. He declared that the public was always ready to pay fancy prices for fruit of this kind. He pointed out, also, that the growers of the northwestern States are obliged to pay a dollar a box express on the apples which they ship east. Local growers can add this amount to their profits.

Mr. Stark's trip took him into Michigan and along the northern tier of States, through New York State and into Vermont, then through the apple-growing sections of Massachusetts and home by way of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. While visiting the different sections he arranged for exhibits of apples which were later shown at various fairs. Of all the fruit exhibited in this way, the apples from New England and the Hudson River section excited the most interest and made the best impression.

The development of the orchard industry in Vermont was given particular attention by Mr. Stark, who found that state ideally situated for the growing of high-class fruit in spite of the rocks and boulders with which its fields are filled. Physical advantages are by no means necessary, as has been discovered in parts of Ohio, where excellent apples are being grown on the sides of hills so steep that they cannot be cultivated. These orchards are heavily fed with nitrogenous fertilizers and yield splendid crops.

Interesting Development

Mr. Stark found an especially interesting development of the fruit industry in Michigan and Wisconsin, where cherry growing is carried on in a large way. In order to care for the surplus fruit a method has been worked out by which the cherries can be frozen in barrels and kept for a year if necessary, being sold to bakers for making cherry pies. Mr. Stark found that many of the apples being grown in the vicinity of Toledo, O., were being sold locally, and expressed the opinion that this plan would do much to solve the marketing problems of fruit growers in other sections.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Stark advised against over-pruning. He had found that the best growers were not cutting their trees nearly so hard as was the case 10 years ago, and believed that apple trees were being brought into bearing much earlier as a result.

The other speakers at the morning session of the fruit growers were George L. Salisbury of Phelps, N. Y., who described the beneficent results of co-operation among the fruit growers of his State, and W. A. Munson of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who discussed general marketing problems.

The lower hall was occupied by the Massachusetts State Vegetable Growers' Association this morning, matters of routine business being taken up. This afternoon the vegetable growers met in joint session with the fruit growers in the hall above, when questions relating to the food supply of New England were taken up, and the evening there will be a banquet at Ford Hall, with Commissioner Gilbert presiding.

Tomorrow morning the committees appointed at the agricultural conference held yesterday afternoon will make their reports, these committees being in session at the State House today. The fruit growers will also have another meeting tomorrow, and at the same time the dairymen will begin their sessions.

SCHOOLS ENTERED
IN CARNIVAL EVENTS

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17 (Special).—More than 40 schools have accepted the invitation of the Augusta Chamber of Commerce to participate in the second State of Maine Winter Carnival to be held in this city Feb. 15-17. Every school may send four contestants and railroad fares are to be paid for two participants and an adult leader, preferably a teacher, and free entertainment will be furnished to the entire delegation for three days.

The events will include trials in the 100-yard ski run, 100-yard shoe race, 880-yard skating race, skating relay, snowshoe and ski relay. There will also be a two-mile cross-country race on either snowshoes or skis. Only two entries from a school will be permitted in the ski race and the snowshoe race, but four will be necessary to enter the relay race. Cups and medals will be presented for the various events.

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Apple Packing Exhibition

Walter E. Piper Jr. (Left) and F. H. Greeley (Right) of Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, and Group of West Roxbury High School Boys

48-HOUR WEEK
ISSUE DELAYED

New Hampshire Committee Asks for More Time

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 (Special).—Hope of getting a fact-finding commission to study the issue of hours of labor in New Hampshire which has been raised by the effort to enact a state 48-hour law similar to the law in Massachusetts is being gradually dissipated as a result of political pressure on the Democratic leaders. The committee on labor of the House of Representatives, which was under instructions to report yesterday its recommendations on two fact-finding commission plans that were referred to it, made a report merely of progress and secured an extension until Thursday for the purpose of making its definite report.

It is thought, that the Democratic majority in the committee will turn down both the resolutions and that the House will support such a report. The only resolution that is being seriously considered is that introduced by Robert P. Bass providing for a joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature to serve with a member appointed by the Governor as a fact-finding commission. As first the Democratic leaders were inclined to favor this kind of a commission, but Gov. Fred H. Brown, who urged immediate enactment of the 48-hour law in his inaugural address, has seen no reason to modify that position, and the indication now is that the Democratic Party will stand pat on its original position of favoring prompt passage of the law.

The State Senate, in the meanwhile, being controlled by the Republican Party, is in favor of its campaign platform pledge of a fact-finding commission. A movement is on foot to secure the passage through the Senate of a resolution to this end and the expectation is that within a few days the two branches of the Legislature will find themselves deadlocked on the 48-hour issue, the House being for the proposed law, but unable to secure it, and the Senate being for a fact-finding commission, but unable to bring it into existence.

COAL SHIPMENTS

DATA DEMANDED

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17 (Special).—Gov. Percival F. Baxter has been trying to find out how much coal is being diverted from Maine to Canada. Only the Delaware & Hudson railroad has refused to furnish data, he says. "Cannot action be taken at once to compel the Delaware & Hudson to furnish their records, and has this railroad the power to defy all federal and state authority," he asks United States Senator Hale, in a telegram.

LOWER TAX PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—A railroad taxation bill will be introduced in the Legislature, which will fix the rate of the franchise tax at 4½ instead of 5½ per cent on the gross receipts as at present. Prior to 1901, it was but 3½ per cent. The railroad says the burden is now too great.

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY PROTESTS
RENAMING MAVERICK SQUARE

Tendency to Destroy Historical Traditions Deprecated—Committee to Attend Hearings

Protest against the change in name of Maverick Square, East Boston, to Grady Square, was embodied in a resolution passed by unanimous vote of members of the Bostonian Society at its annual meeting held in the Old State House yesterday, and a committee was authorized to appear at hearings at the City Hall, if necessary, to voice this protest. The change, it was said, is without value or adequate reason, and tends to cause confusion as well as to obliterate a portion of Boston's history. The resolution embodied the protest follows:

Whereas, Samuel Maverick and William Blaxton were the first settlers of Boston, and

Whereas, A square in East Boston has been known and called Maverick Square since 1841, and

Whereas, This society was formed to preserve the history and traditions of Boston,

Resolved, That we protest the change of name Maverick Square to Grady Square, and that a committee be appointed to appear at any hearings on the matter to voice our opposition.

All Patriotic Societies Opposed

The tendency to change historic names and destroy historical traditions in Boston was deprecated at the meeting. Practically every patriotic society in Massachusetts has taken a stand against this practice, it was pointed out, and the Bostonian Society intends to push the matter as far as possible.

Grenville H. Norcross, president of the society, presided at the meeting. He announced that the present membership totals 1310, of which 57 were admitted during the past year.

Capt. Augustus S. Lovett, a Civil War veteran and a Boston insurance man, read a paper on his reminiscences of training at Camp Melvin, Hyde Park, in 1862. He told of many amusing incidents in soldier life, including the difficulties of enforcing discipline among the new troops and the haphazard way which they were before being given their regular uniforms.

The following were elected directors of the society for the ensuing year: Charles H. Taylor, John W. Farwell, Grenville H. Norcross, Courtenay Guild, Joseph G. Minot, Henry W. Cunningham, Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., Frederick W. Parker and William Q. Wales. Charles F. Read was elected clerk and treasurer.

Reports Gifts

A large number of historic gifts and souvenirs donated to the society during the last year were reported, including: From Charles H. Taylor, a framed oil painting entitled "The Water Front of Boston, England"; Boston school medals awarded to William L. Sargent and Harriet Sargent, 1823; a photograph of the ruins of the Great Boston Fire, and a miscellaneous collection of letters, documents and business cards.

From Augustus Hemenway, a framed photograph of an oil portrait, by Gauguin, of Mrs. Mary Hemenway.

From James H. Wakefield, a Boston school medal awarded James Wakefield in 1826; an oval medal awarded for excellence in geography; a crescent medal awarded for merit to Elizabeth Wakefield.

From Charles L. Woodside, an atlas showing estates in Boston in 1895, used by the American Insurance Company then its office was in the Old State House.

From Miss Bessie C. Jones, a granddaughter of John Jones, one-time proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House, a blue china plate once used in that establishment.

Fire Department Relics

From William B. Revere, two ancient Boston fire trumpets, one brass and one silver; a number plate on wood of Engine No. 7 of the Boston Fire Department.

From Capt. Samuel Abbott, a miscellaneous collection of fire relics from the Boston fire. Captain Abbott also loaned the society two silver fire trumpets, one inscribed "City of Boston, awarded to Hydrant Company No. 2 at the fireman's muster on Boston Common, September 17, 1856, for superior discipline," the other inscribed "Presented to Union Hose Company No. 2 by the City of Boston, Septem-

ber 29, 1857," and a brass fire trumpet. From Frederick L. Wheeler, a \$20 gold piece, one of the first 200,000 minted, bearing the numerals MCMVII.

From John W. Robbins, a collection of blue prints and photographs of Boston lanes and alleys made by the donor in 1860.

From Mrs. Mabel F. Windsor, a view of the house in Woburn, England, which was the home of Captain Robert Keyne, founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts; a photograph of the building now standing on the same site; a photograph of the bronze tablet placed on the present building by the artillery company in 1912. The latter two pictures were framed in oak taken from timber of the home of Captain Keyne.

JOINT MARKETING
NEEDS PRESENTED

Educational Campaign Among Maine Farmers Proposed

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Speakers pointed out the need of an intensive campaign among Maine farmers to teach them co-operative methods of marketing their products at the annual meeting of the Maine Farmers' Extension Bureau here yesterday.

The following officers were elected: D. P. Hamilton, Waldoboro, president; George H. Thomas, Farmington Falls, vice-president; R. J. Speed, Milton, treasurer; George D. Bastoll, Freeport, secretary.

Pooling of wool clips by members has proved highly successful the past three years, President Thompson declared in his annual address at the annual meeting of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association. Growth of the association was indicated in the report of the secretary, C. H. Crawford, who said 13 new locals had been organized during the past year.

The following officers were re-elected: President, W. J. Thompson, China; vice-president, Dr. S. Cleaves, Bar Harbor; treasurer, W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham; secretary and manager, C. H. Crawford, Augusta.

HOTEL DINNER QUIZ
AGAIN POSTPONED

Giving as his reason the absence of Joseph A. Tomasello from the Federal Building today, William A. Hayes 2d, United States Commissioner, continued for the third time the cases of Frederick Holt, Walter H. Lee and Mr. Tomasello, officials of the New England Road Builders Association, charged with violations of the Volstead Act, until next Monday. The alleged violation of the prohibition law took place at the annual dinner of the association at the Hotel Somerset on the night of Dec. 14, last, when imitation milk bottles which are alleged to have contained whiskey were said to have been placed on the tables for the diners.

The case was heard three weeks ago by Commissioner Hayes. Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, conducted the case for the Government, while John A. Sullivan, Daniel A. Shea and John R. McVey appeared for the defendants. The sample imitation nursing bottle introduced in evidence did not contain whiskey and the defense raised the point that the Government had failed to make out a case. A decision by Judge Ellisha H. Brewster was held to be on a similar case. This the Government denied and Commissioner Hayes withheld judgment. One postponement was at the request of the defense and another when Mr. Harris was busied on another case.

STRICT BOILER LAW ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—Connecticut, because of its law exempting certain classes of steam boilers from inspection, is becoming a dumping ground for castoff and condemned boilers from other States; according to the biennial report of the department of factory inspection of the State Bureau of Labor, which favors passage of an act to remedy the situation.

LABOR DEFENDED
BY DRY LEADER

Representative Cooper Says It Cannot Be Classified as an Opponent to Prohibition

Organized labor in the United States cannot be classified as an opponent of prohibition, according to John G. Cooper, Congressman from the Nineteenth Ohio District, who spoke in Ford Hall, Boston, last night under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, at a mass meeting held in celebration of the third anniversary of constitutional prohibition. Congressman Cooper spoke on the attitude of organized labor toward prohibition, as a former locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad and a leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Robert A. Woods, former member of the Boston Licensing Board, presided at the meeting. He declared there was no reason for pessimism concerning prohibition enforcement, citing the fact that it has frequently required 10 years to eliminate bootlegging and run-running from a dry State. George A. Gordon, acting superintendent of the league, and Deleware King, its vice-president, also spoke briefly.

Utterance of Samuel Gompers

Referring to the recent publicity given an utterance of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that the Federation favored the restoration of beverage beer and wine and opposed the enforcement of "laws aimed at the personal liberties of our people," Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Gompers was qualified to speak only for himself in this matter. Many members of organized labor, he indicated, were instrumental in the banishing of alcohol as a beverage, and pointed out that one fails to find the name of a single union member among the incorporators of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, the worst enemy of prohibition.

While declaring his sympathy for those members of organized labor formerly employed in the manufacture or distribution of intoxicating liquor, the Ohio Congressman assured his audience that he "must take the position to fight with all my power the institution which they are upholding, for the reason that I know it has been the greatest enemy the working people have ever had."

Mr. Cooper spoke indignantly of the class of men who are leading the fight against prohibition, and of the attempt to make it appear that the working man is leading in this movement. He said:

My observation has led me to believe that instead of it being the working people who are clamoring for the return of the liquor traffic, it is chiefly a class of people who do not produce anything in the world. Many of them have great fortunes to spend. Sometimes these people are referred to as the idle rich. They lost all day and spend their nights in the hotels, cabarets, dance halls and banquet rooms. They say they must have liquor to give them "pep." If these men and women would only do an honest day's work once in a while, or divert their minds to some useful and higher purpose, they would not need stimulation.

Employers of Labor

Again, there are many employers of labor who are violating the law. These same men work in season and out of season to bring about prohibition for the working people in order to better their conditions and make them more efficient producers. For this employers should be commended, but on the other hand, it is to the everlasting shame and disgrace of some of these same employers who are now among the greatest violators of the prohibition law. There should be only one law for the rich and the poor, employer and employee alike.

Mr. Cooper spoke also of the people

of supposedly high standing in their homes and communities who should be a strong power for good, but who boast over their violations of the Eighteenth Amendment and boast of the ease with which they can obtain liquor. The unchecked physical cravings of this class of people, he asserted, is leading down a path which tends to destroy American ideals and government. He concluded:

"I appeal to the workers, the producers, in all walks of life to rise up and strike back at those who would use them as a means to bring back this un-American institution that has never brought anything but crime, sorrow and misery to our country. Workingmen and women let us stand by the Constitution and laws of our land and see to it that the black flag of lawlessness shall never haunt its dirty folds within the sacred sanctuary of the American home."

DEMOCRATS NAMED
FOR STATE OFFICES
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 (Special).—The New Hampshire Legislature this afternoon in joint convention of the two Houses elected Enos K. Sawyer of Franklin, Democrat, Secretary of State to succeed Edwin C. Bean of Belmont, Republican, who has been secretary for eight years and George E. Farrand, Concord, Democrat, state treasurer, to succeed John W. Plummer of Concord, Republican, who has been treasurer for eight years and deputy state treasurer for 13 years immediately preceding his term as treasurer.

The election of democrats to the state offices is the result of the 1922 election which gave the Democratic Party a majority in the House of Representatives greater than the Republican majority in the state Senate and therefore gave the democrats control of the joint convention.

Mr. Sawyer, the new Secretary of State, is a former mayor of Franklin and former president of the state Senate. During the war he was federal employment supervisor for New Hampshire. Mr. Farrand, the new state treasurer, is vice-chairman of the Democratic state committee, postmaster of Concord during the Wilson Administration and was state treasurer in 1913 and 1914 preceding Mr. Plummer whom he now succeeds.

KU KLUX KLAN ORDER
IS PASSED BY HOUSE

As its first legislative act of the 1923 session, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday voted 211 to 0 in favor of an order offered by the Committee on Rules condemning the activities and aims reputed to the Ku Klux Klan and expressing conviction that the organization will never gain foothold in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The order was debated briefly in connection with two alternative orders, one of which asked a grand jury investigation of the operations of the Klan and the other called upon the Governor to take a stand in opposition to the society. On behalf of the Committee on Rules' order, Victor Jewett, Representative from Lowell, pointed out that it puts the Legislature squarely on record and covers the necessity. On the roll call there were 211 votes of approval.

AMHERST DRIVE STARTED

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 17 (Special).—The Christian Association of Amherst College opened the second annual drive for funds to maintain a representative at Doshisha University, Japan, here yesterday with an address in Johnson Memorial Chapel by Dr. Marion Hall of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The amount asked is \$2000 to maintain an Amherst representative in the position now held by Stewart E. Nichols '22 whose work at Doshisha started last summer and whose term has another year to run.

LABOR OF CHILDREN
ISSUE OF CAMPAIGN

Proposed Federal Constitutional Amendment to Be Explained at Conference

New England's campaign to obtain through Congress a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, and incidentally to forward the Massachusetts bill raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, now before the state Legislature, starts tomorrow when Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, author of the amendment recently introduced in the Senate, delivers the first speech at the New England Child Labor Conference at the Twentieth Century Club. Thousands of New Englanders who cannot attend the proceedings will hear Senator McCormick later when he speaks through the radio at the Shepard Stores at 4:45 for the amendment for which he is fighting. The governors of Massachusetts, Child Labor Commission, together with some score of New England organizations, is calling the conference tomorrow to aid in bringing an end to child labor. B. Loring Young, Speaker of the state Legislature, who will preside, will open the sessions at 2:30. The governors of New England states have sent delegates, and official delegates as well as interested citizens from most of the large New England cities will be present. Parents, teachers and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

On the afternoon program with Mr. McCormick will be Owen R. Lovejoy, of the National Child Labor Commission, and Miss Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau, Washington. At the round table supper conference, which begins at 6, presided over by Mrs. William Z. Ripley of Newton Center, the various New England states will report the child labor situation in their territory.

In the evening the Massachusetts bill to raise the school age will be discussed from an educational and industrial standpoint. Mrs. L. E. Rantoul of the Women's Trade Union League will describe the purposes and provisions of the bill, and a textile employer will also speak. Charles S. Clark, superintendent of the Somerville schools, will speak from the educational standpoint. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School will give the closing address.

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Representative in the state Legislature, will preside.

There are declared to be 1,060,000 children under 16 at work in the United States today, while in 1921 in Massachusetts, 42,600 children were employed. New England states are urged to abolish child labor within their own boundaries, and give the Federal Government power such as that granted in Joint Resolution 232, introduced by Mr. McCormick, to act in states that fail to meet their responsibilities. Rhode Island and possibly Connecticut will also introduce bills to raise the school leaving age.

The list of organizations under whose auspices the conference is being held shows its representative character.

Automatic Wireless Cooker

Facilities of electric range plus every advantage of wireless cooker at less cost than oil stoves.

New Invention Revolutionizes Cooking

Saves 50% to 75% fuel cost

Bakes, roasts, boils, steams, fries, toasts, needs no watching. Burns electricity off automatically. Attaches to any electric socket. No special wiring. Write for FREE Home Science Cook Book. 30-day FREE trial offer. Cash and direct factory prices.

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Detroit, Mich.
Georgetown, Ont.

Announcement

THE Christian Science Monitor has secured permission to publish the First Prize Essay recently announced in the World Essay Contest, conducted by the American School Citizenship League.

The title of the essay, "The Function of Education in the Promotion of International Understanding," makes it a most timely article, and will be of vital interest to educators, members of civic associations, women's organizations, etc.

Wide distribution of this issue is desirable through churches, committees and individuals. The story will be published on Wednesday, January 31.

BUFFALOES IN UNITED STATES NOW TOTAL 3654; ONLY 969 IN 1903

Due to Efforts of American Bison Society, the Animal Indelibly Written in American History Increases

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—"The American Bison Society, organized in 1905, has been instrumental in saving the buffalo from becoming extinct," said M. S. Garretson, secretary of the society, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following the annual meeting here last week. "The objects of our organization are 'the permanent preservation and increase of the American bison and the protection of North American big game.' The United States Government and private herds of buffalo are increasing each year and are in a healthy condition," he added. "The society now endeavors to save the antelope, which is in far greater peril than the buffalo ever was. We

recently purchased a band of young animals near Alberta, Canada, to stock the Wichita game preserve, formerly the natural home of the antelope. The American Bison Society is seeking to establish game preserves in different parts of the country where antelope abound, especially in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada, and to interest people in protecting these animals.

Commercial Prospects
Apart from the humane side of caring for buffalo, there is a real commercial value attached to the project, the robe and head of the animal representing an important angle. In the middle '70s there were, for instance, 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 hides shipped by rail in the United States when literally millions of buffalo ranged over western plains. But the real fine idea back of the

buffalo preservation is the fact that this wonderful bovine creature is indelibly written into our American history, and it would be unfair to posterity were the bison tribe allowed to become extinct.

There are nine Government buffalo preserves at present, the largest herd of about 600 head being in the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. The next largest preserve is the Montana Bison Range established by the American Bison Society, which placed originally 40 head there, the buffalo herd now numbering 400. The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma has increased its original 15 to more than 200 animals.

The current total number of Government-herded buffalo is, by the latest census, 1282. Throughout the United States there are, including Government and other herds, a total of 3654 buffaloes as compared with only 969 in 1903. Including the bison in Canada, there is a total of 11,964 of these animals in North America. The increase of the herds is largely due to the activities of the American Bison Society.

Herds in 40 States
The buffalo now is found in 40 states of the Union as against only 24 about 20 years ago. Under the expert direction of the United States Government and private

FRANCE TO BEGIN TO COLLECT TAX ON COAL IN RUHR

(Continued from Page 1)

rolls and otherwise conserve the interests of the mine owners.

"The decision to transfer the syndicate's headquarters to Hamburg," the statement continues, "was arrived at and put into execution within five hours. It was prompted by practical and legal considerations of the situation."

The syndicate denies that its action was intended as a demonstration on the part of a group of industrialists, who have learned a lesson from the German experience in the Saar basin, where French control of the Lorraine mines enabled them to force 61 per cent of the shares of the leading German industries out of German

is rising. Short of an open conflict, the situation could hardly be worse."

Italy Offers Mediation

LONDON, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press)—Italy has offered to mediate between France and Germany on the reparations question, says a Central News Dispatch from Rome, quoting an announcement by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Italy's proposals, the dispatch adds, "embrace economic control of the Ruhr, together with a commercial alliance with Germany." Italy is represented as anxious that such an alliance in nowise assume an anti-British character.

FOUR NAVAL BASES ARE RECOMMENDED

Two Advised for Each Coast—Would Be Capable of Serving Entire Fleet

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The naval board of which Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman is the head, appointed last September to investigate the shore establishment of the navy and make recommendations concerning the maintenance of the efficiency of the fleet, has recommended to Secretary Denby the maintenance of four great fleet bases, two on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific coast. In addition it is recommended that there be two advanced bases in the Panama Canal Zone and the Hawaiian Islands, and six secondary bases at San Diego, eastern West Indies, Boston-Portland region, Key West region, Charleston, S. C., and Alaska.

It is further recommended that the naval training station at Hampton Roads, Va., be abolished, and that all training activities be concentrated at Newport, R. I.

The report of the board, in part, follows:

The problem confronting the board in making recommendations as to bases would be greatly simplified if it were possible to create the ideal condition of having at least two adequate fleet bases on each coast, namely, the New York-Narragansett base region, and the Chesapeake Bay, on the Atlantic, and San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound on the Pacific. With advanced bases in the Canal Zone and Hawaiian Islands, and to concentrate naval shore establishments in and around these waters. The general policy followed at the time when most of our yards and stations were established was one of coast or local defense, so that more navy yards have been established than are required for fleet bases, and some in places not adapted for development into bases.

The board therefore recommends that there be developed fleet bases capable of serving the entire fleet in all respects as follows, these bases being arranged in the order in which they should be developed: San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, New York-Narragansett Bay region and Chesapeake Bay.

The board also recommends that there be developed two advanced bases as follows:

Canal Zone. An advanced base for the repair and supply of vessels in transit, utilizing Canal Zone facilities as far as possible, a submarine and aviation base.

Hawaiian Islands. An advanced base to be developed on Oahu capable of serving the entire fleet to the maximum, subject only to the natural limitations imposed by the size and character of this island. This advanced base should have priority of development over the fleet bases named.

Do you mean that you would go to Berlin?" the correspondent asked. "Most certainly we will go to Berlin, if necessary," the official replied seriously.

Would Go to Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press)—The "Times" Düsseldorf correspondent declares that the French are determined to enforce their will. He quotes a French general as saying there is nothing they are not prepared to do to compel the industrialists to abandon their obstinate attitude.

"Do you mean that you would go to Berlin?" the correspondent asked. "Most certainly we will go to Berlin, if necessary," the official replied seriously.

The writer concludes: "France and Germany have met in a stern contest of wills, and the temper of both sides

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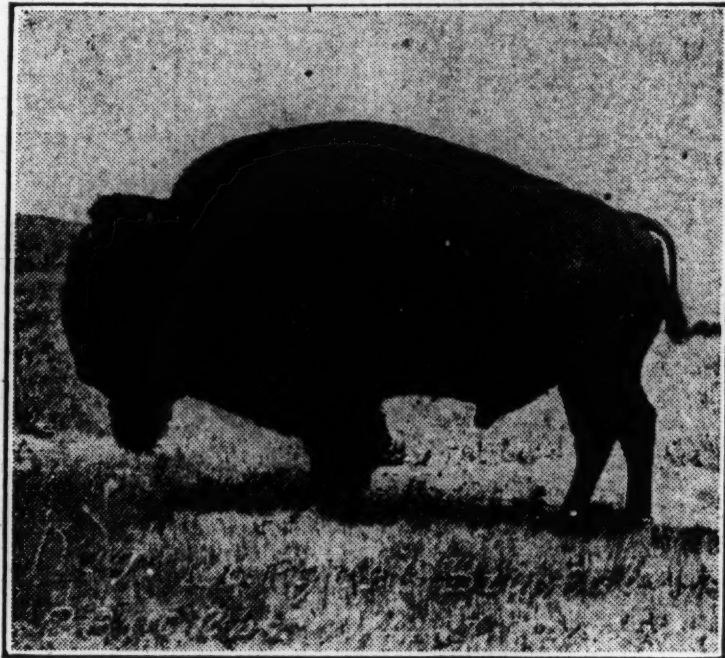
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"Black Dog" Largest Buffalo in North America

Interests, aided by the American Bison Society, the American buffalo has been saved from extinction. Many cattle ranchers have become interested and own small buffalo herds, many of the bovines being crossed with domestic cattle, the result being the "catalo," a word which comes from the letters of "cattle" and the final three letters of "buffalo," and invented by the celebrated ranger, the late Col. Charles A. Jones.

At the annual meeting, the American Bison Society elected the following officers: Edmund Seymour, New York, president; Dr. Theodore Roosevelt, New York, vice-president; M. S. Garretson, Clifton, N. J., secretary; Clark Williams, New York, treasurer.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is the honorary president in memoriam; Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, New York, is honorary vice-president; Leonard D. Baldwin, New York, is counsel, and W. C. Robertson, Oradell, N. J., is assistant treasurer.

The board of managers for 1923 is as follows: Charles Goodnight, Goodnight, Tex.; Madison Grant, New York; Morton J. Elrod, Missoula, Mont.; Clark Williams, New York; Mrs. Ethel R. Thayer, Boston, Mass.; John C. Phillips, Wenham, Mass.; Austin Corbin, New York; William L. Underwood, Boston, Mass.; Leonard D. Baldwin, New York.

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ALBERTA FARMERS' PRESIDENT OPPOSES BROADENING POLICY

Formation of Hybrid Party Would Harm Movement—Premier of Province Favors Compulsory Wheat Board

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 1 (Special)

Addressing the delegates from all sections of Alberta representing the United Farmers of Alberta in convention which opened in Calgary today, the provincial Premier, Herbert Greenfield, announced that the Alberta Government is prepared to do everything possible to secure a compulsory wheat board to handle the 1923 crop. If necessary the Government will pass an order-in-council extending the wheat board legislation for another year and make representations to the Federal Government to renew federal legislation by order-in-council for another year.

On the other hand, the Premier said, he and other members of the Government do not believe a compulsory wheat board will be the permanent solution of the wheat marketing problem. If the Government goes into complete control, it will only be on the grounds that it is a temporary means of meeting a definite need. The ultimate solution he considered will be some co-operative plan on a voluntary basis. The Alberta Government will leave

no stone unturned to increase the facilities and secure the adjustment of freight rates westward, as the western grain route is the logical route for the great bulk of Alberta's grain, said the Premier.

S. H. Wood, president of the farmers' organization, in his presidential address expressed disapproval at the formation of a hybrid political party which he claimed would be fatal to the interests of organized farmers. If such steps were taken, said Mr. Wood, the results would be harmful, if not disastrous to the farmer movement.

CONCESSIONS TO FARMERS
JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Trade and Industry Department of the Zionist Executive in Palestine has been in negotiation for some time with the railway administration in Palestine, and as a result the latter has agreed that certain products from the Jewish colonies in Palestine may be carried into the towns for sale, at the usual railway rates. The reduced rates apply to poultry, vegetables, milk products and fruits of a perishable nature.

CHILDREN TO PLAY ON 817-ACRE FARM

Edward H. Witte Gives Kansas Estate for Yeoman Home

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Free tender by Edward H. Witte of his 817-acre farm for a children's home because "it was made for children" has astonished Kansas City, as well as the American Brotherhood of Yeomen, to whom the offer is made.

The yeomen plan an institution costing millions and have been canvassing the country for a site. Mr. Witte's only stipulation is that he and his wife shall be paid an annuity to keep them free from want in case of need. Mr. Witte is president of an engine works bearing his name.

Recently he offered his farm for sale for \$800,000 and this was not considered too high. The tract is near Independence. "We did it because my wife and I have no children and the farm was made for them," Mr. Witte said simply. "We want to see them romp through the pastures and fish in the streams therefore we decided we would deed it to the yeomen for this cause for \$1 and the annuity provision." The yeomen hardly were able to thank Mr. Witte enough for his offer.

Washington—The twenty-fourth national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will be held at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 27-31, it is announced here.

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"STATUE A YEAR" FOR KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas City will start soon on a 10-day drive to obtain \$50,000 to erect a statue of George Washington, first President of the United States, to be placed in a prominent position here. This will be the first step in the "statue a year" campaign that the Patriots' and Pioneers' Memorial Foundation of this city has decided to inaugurate.

Kansas City, while intensely proud of its park and boulevard system, which is known all over the United States, has few statues for a city its size, and this is a lack that the Memorial Foundation has decided to attempt to cure. A statue a year is the foundation's plan. The 1924 statue will be of Abraham Lincoln. Others of the country's patriots, such as Theodore Roosevelt, General Grant, General Pershing, etc., have been suggested for succeeding years.

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CHICAGO Y. M. C. A. CRITICIZES
COMMUNITY CHEST METHOD"Y" Says Sectarianism Enters, Work Costs More, and
Other Solicitations Continue

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (Special).—The fact that the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association opposes the community chest plan for financing charitable and philanthropic institutions has led to many inquiries from various parts of the country.

"There are two major reasons," W. J. Parker, business manager of the local association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in commenting on the resolution passed by the board of managers of the Y. M. C. A. here which declared that if such a project was launched in this city the Y. M. C. A. would not affiliate. He continued:

First, the appeal usually employed in raising money for a community fund hinges too much on pity and destitution for the "Y" to link itself with the movement.

Second, the Y. M. C. A. is a Protestant organization. We do not believe that we should place the further extension of our work under the control of a non-sectarian board such as would direct all expenditures meted out from a community chest. In this last connection the 25 Chicago Young Men's Christian Associations require an annual budget of approximately \$3,500,000. Of this amount \$3,500,000 is supplied by contributions from the churches, which is only a small part of the entire, has to be raised from among friends of the association. If this proportionately small amount was to be dealt to us by a board of chest directors, we would necessarily have to come under the same supervision and control to which other organizations in the chest would be required to submit. We do not believe that it would be fair to other religious denominations to decide to what degree we should enlarge, and it would not be fair to the Y. M. C. A. to put its control in the hands of a board made up of Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews.

Either Under or Over-Financed
We think that it is best to maintain an individual intimate relationship to the donors to our association. There are a number of cities where the Young Men's Christian Associations report satisfaction with the scheme. In these we have noted that some large financial figure has largely sponsored the plan and made it a success. The Y. M. C. A. has had to suffer a loss in its funds because the entire budget of the chest was not raised. Recently a committee of 25 prominent citizens in Pittsburgh investigated the merits and demerits of the chest idea, much as we investigated it before we came to our conclusion.

Their report refers to an amount of money published by the Chamber of Commerce there covering community chest collections in certain cities and it indicates that under the chest method the financial support of social agencies cost the communities in some cities many times more than under the old method. In Cleveland, before the chest was organized, the work cost the community \$502,716; whereas under the chest these same agencies cost the community \$4,884,814, a mere 9.7 per cent. A fair inference would be that the Cleveland agencies were either woefully under-financed or that they are now extravagantly over-financed under

the chest plan. Certainly neither the chest or the higher costs justify such an increase.

Interesting light on these Cleveland figures compiled by the Pittsburgh committee is furnished by a study of the budget of one of the largest and strongest participating agencies in the Cleveland Community Chest. Under the old plan its work was financed with gifts aggregating \$47,756. Under the chest plan it gets \$260,226, an increase of 445 per cent. The Pittsburgh committee says that in the non-chest cities of Boston, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, agencies similar to this Cleveland agency, whose average work seems equal in volume and in quality with that of the Cleveland agency, satisfactorily performed their service to their respective communities during the same period with an average amount of much less than half what the chest city gave for about the same work.

Capitalizes Name

Excerpts taken from the Pittsburgh report, which was considered by the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association in arriving at its conclusion, follow:

The chest penalizes the strong and successful societies by interfering with their initiative and by capitalizing their good name and record of efficiency to the advantage of inefficient organizations, thus enabling these less worthy agencies to be financed and perpetuated through the standing and successful record of the strong and thoroughly tested organizations instead of requiring each to justify its right to exist by developing its own supporting constituency on the strength of service performed.

The aggregate amount allowed by the chest committee in some cities for hospitals, orphanages and other agencies belonging to one of the great religious bodies is by many considered to be proportionately far in excess of the amounts allowed for similar agencies controlled by other religious bodies. This results in an undercurrent of religious animosity which threatens the future of the chest. Agencies belonging to religious bodies, Protestant, (Roman Catholic, Jewish, should be financed by their respective followers and their support should not be forced upon the general public. In many states the use of public funds for the support of religious bodies is prohibited by law.

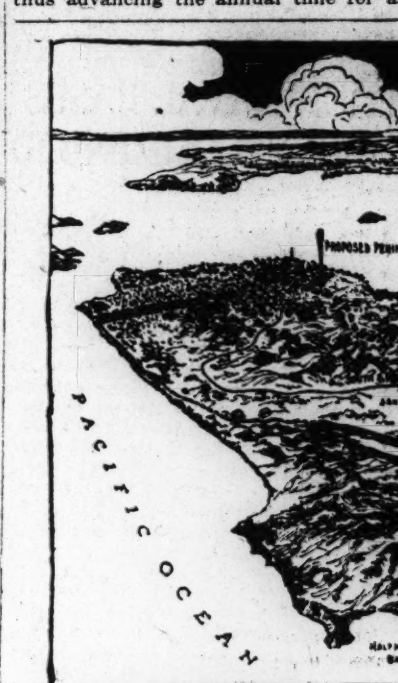
The community chest plan is virtually a violation of the fundamental principle of religious liberty, in that it compels a donor to give to the support of agencies established and controlled by religious bodies with whom he may not be in sympathy. The so-called privilege of designation of gifts by means of which some chests seek to meet this situation is a delusion in that no matter what may be the aggregate amount of the gifts which are designated for an agency, it gets only the amount allotted to it in the chest budget.

The quota plan used in war-day drives is employed in most chest campaigns, bringing strong pressure to bear in each case, equally upon the business man and the mill employee. It practically compels every man to subscribe, each workingman as in Liberty Loan drives, being called on to contribute a certain number of days pay. Many look upon this method of

forced collection as a new form of taxation.

Where the quota plan is not followed many chests fail to reach their goals and in many instances the agencies have found their work seriously crippled through forced reduction of budgets, with no opportunity, under the necessary give once each year and you are through rule of the chest to get the funds to meet their needs.

A leading officer of an important participating agency in a chest city in the West says: "The chest has yet to make good here. It has not altogether protected the giving public from more than one solicitation. It has not yet reached its goal so that it can give each organization its allotment. It hopes to do this by juggling the calendar and shortening the year to nine months, thus advancing the annual time for a



Relief Map Showing by Dotted Lines the Proposed Highway to Run to Redwood City and Then Eastward to the Skyline Boulevard Overlooking the Pacific.

new drive three months. It has not reduced the cost of getting money or increased the amounts participating organizations are promised."

Officers of participating agencies in chest cities are necessarily cautious about speaking frankly of unsatisfactory experiences of the chest plan. They all report it difficult to withdraw from the chest when they are once included.

The nation-wide promotion of the community chest plan seems to be largely fostered by the American Committee for Community Organizations, which is composed of a very large extent of paid officials. It is not correct to use the term "community chest" to describe financial federations, which include certain religious organizations whose boards of control are not representative of the general public, but are drawn entirely or very largely from sectarian sources.

Community Fund Impedes
Salvation Army Canvass

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Undertaken first as a war-time measure, Rock Island's Community Fund, now in its fourth year, has become an established organization, which last year handled \$50,000 for 10 participating organizations.

Sponsored by leaders of the city's civic and social welfare work and recognized by the Chamber of Commerce, the campaign in May each year does the work ordinarily left to a dozen or more charitable causes appealing for public support at a dozen or more different times. It is upon this one-drive and the central agency, through which funds are handled with the assurance that careful audit not only of the money received but of the finances of the agencies affiliated, that success of the movement has depended.

The agencies supported by the community fund and the amounts allotted them last year are: Rock Island Welfare Association, \$12,000; Boy Scouts, \$4,500; Y. M. C. A., \$6,500; Y. W. C. A., \$5,000; Visiting Nurse, \$4,000; Rescue Mission, \$4,000; conventions, \$2,000; woman's club, railroad matron, etc., \$1,140; Girl Scouts, \$500; emergency, \$750.

Efforts to include the Salvation Army in the current budget failed when the Army sought \$5,000 as its share. This money was to include the usual financial aid extended to its institutions outside the city but which were open to city cases and its financial contribution to the state and national corps funds. St. Anthony's Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution, did not receive any share of the current fund because it refused a \$2,000 appropriation fixed by the budget committee.

During the year efforts were made to institute a campaign for Near East relief, but these were unavailing until a few months ago when Episcopal clergymen through individual solicitation secured about \$3,500. The community fund budget committee reported that the Near East failed to meet its requirements of statements of expenditures and overhead expense and tried to block efforts earlier in the year to organize a campaign. The community fund, too, impeded recent efforts of the Salvation Army to conduct a separate drive and the Army secured only \$500.

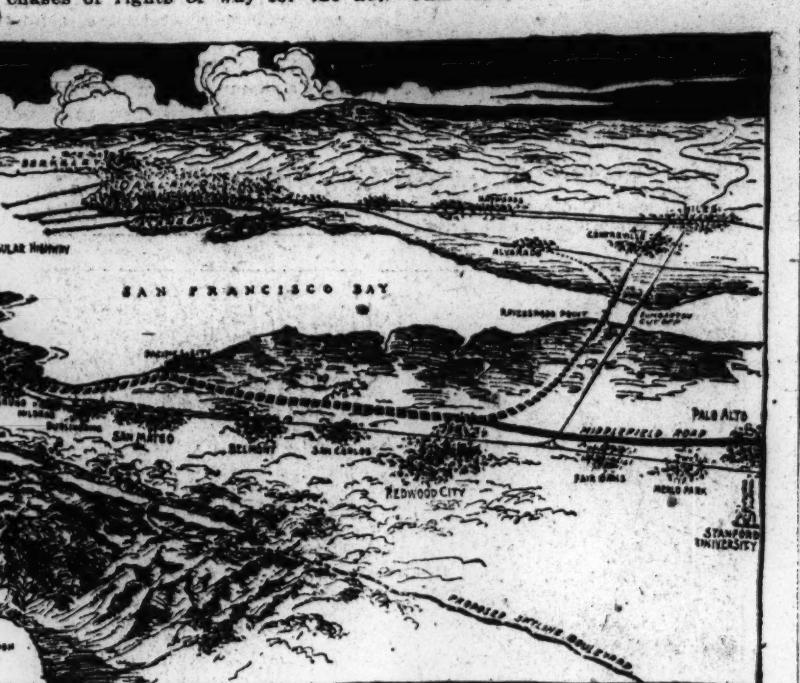
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Two New Highways Proposed
for San Francisco Peninsula

San Francisco, Cal.
Special Correspondence
CONSTRUCTION of another wide, paved highway, giving San Francisco a second much-needed traffic outlet southward along the peninsula, is assured by the action of the San Francisco County Board of Supervisors in appropriating \$205,000 as their share of a fund of \$225,000 to be expended on surveys and purchases of rights of way for the new



Two New Highways Proposed for San Francisco Peninsula

highway, San Mateo County, which borders San Francisco County on the south, has appropriated the remaining \$20,000, and the work of the surveys, right-of-way purchases and estimates of general construction costs will proceed at once.

It is estimated that the road, when completed and opened for traffic, will cost about \$5,000,000, although estimates of various highway engineers range from \$7,000,000 down to about \$4,000,000. The highway is to be concrete surfaced and 100 feet wide, so that six lanes of traffic, three each way, may occupy it, at peak hours of travel, while four lanes will find an easy traveling upon it as two now find on the other paved highways throughout the State. City and other engineers state that the \$225,000 now appropriated will be ample to make surveys and estimates and to obtain such rights of way as are not now in the hands of the cities and counties of San Francisco and San Mateo. The next step is the raising of funds for actual construction, but as both state and federal aid are virtual certainties for this essential work, there is little doubt that the money will be found.

In addition to giving another avenue of traffic between San Francisco, on the northern end of the peninsula, and the mainland sections of the State lying to the south of the Golden Gate, this new highway will bend to the east at Redwood City, and crossing the southern end of San Francisco Bay by bridge, will open the San Joaquin Valley to direct motor communication with San Francisco. With the added cost of this bridge the cost of the highway doubtless will run close to the \$7,000,000 mentioned by the estimates of some of the engineers, but the San Joaquin Valley counties already have expressed a willingness to bear some of the cost of this bridge, so that it will not all have to be borne by San Francisco and San Mateo and their counties.

The new highway will follow the western shore of San Francisco Bay, passing through south San Francisco, San Bruno, Pacific City and Redwood City, where it enters the wide, paved Middlefield road, and also branches off to the east, across the bay to Center-city, Niles and other towns and cities in the great San Joaquin Valley. The present highway, which is congested with traffic, both night and morning, passes down the center of the peninsula, and one branch crosses the bay, going eastward, by means of the Dumbarton cut-off, but this is a bad stretch of road and offers no adequate outlet for the towns on the eastern side of San Francisco Bay.

Further westward, on the crest of the hills which border the Pacific Ocean along this peninsula, still another highway—more scenic, and adapted more to passenger travel than to commercial traffic—is planned to be known as the Skyline Boulevard. This road, leaving Golden Gate Park,

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building equipment, including latest models of tractors and pavers. The road equipment show is larger than ever before and the remarkable increase in size as well as the display of more modern methods indicated in the individual exhibits, would indicate that this industry which a few years ago was of minor importance has now grown to a major size.

Officials said it has ahead of it for 1923 a business of \$1,350,000,000, much more than ever before, that more than 85 per cent of the main highways of the country must yet be paved, that there are 7000 road contractors with an invested capital of \$350,000,000 and 2000 bridge contractors and many thousands of engineers, while the industry gives a vast amount of employment to labor.

The congress now in session has representatives here studying American road building methods from France, Spain, Canada, Holland, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

The first woman mayor ever to attend the congress of road builders is here, Miss Emma Harvat, mayor of Iowa City, Ia.

PARDONING POWER
CHANGE DESIRED

South Carolina Governor Also
Seeks Prison Improvements

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 13 (Special).—In his annual address to the General Assembly of South Carolina Gov. William G. Harvey advocated taking away from the chief executive of the state the pardoning power in its present unlimited condition, and recommended the establishment of a pardon board of four members to be appointed by the State Supreme Court, to pass upon applications for clemency.

The governor recommends that the law require the approval of three of the four members, and also of the chief executive before clemency could be granted. The latter would have the veto power under the plan proposed.

Referring to the state penitentiary, the Legislature gave "serious consideration" to conditions there. He advocated in his address sending long-term prisoners to the penitentiary instead of to the county chain-gangs; and, further recommended that as a general thing white men be sent to the state prison instead of to county chain-gangs.

Discipline at the penitentiary is not a matter of record the governor told the Legislature, saying:

Good prisoners should not live in dire fear of opening their mouths on current happenings; on the contrary, however, I find that there are good prisoners who are afraid to speak of daily occurrences for fear they will be punished therefor. The doings of the officers and employees of such institutions should be a matter of open record, but such is not the case. No record of punishment is made or kept and there does not appear to be any standard or plan whereby the inmates are to be improved.

While admitting that "in some respects conditions at the penitentiary are seemingly better than in the past" the governor declares "there is still room for great improvement."

LIBRARY ASKS APPROPRIATION

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Enoch Pratt Free Library, which served 40 years ago as something of a model for many libraries since built in other cities all over the country, has asked the city for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for buildings and increase in running expenses.

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FARMERS EXPLAIN
TARIFF ATTITUDE

File Report Showing Present
Law Costs Agriculture Annual
Sum of \$300,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The present tariff costs agriculture \$300,000,000 every year, officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation declare. In a statement just given out, summarizing an extensive research which has resulted in the farmer making a vigorous attack on the existing measure. Farmers as producers get \$125,000,000 through import duties on farm products, the statement reports. However, the increased cost of all commodities purchased by farmers as a part of the consuming public is estimated at \$425,000,000, which indicates that agriculture loses much more than it gains.

That the current tariff protects industry at the cost of the consuming public, of which agriculture makes up at least 25 per cent is the conclusion arrived at. This is brought out in the report despite the fact that farmers admit that in the schedules on farm produce they got practically everything they wanted, exception to the measure being based rather on the high protection given to manufacturers. On spring wheat, growers are reported to benefit slightly, especially at times when there is a crop shortage in this country. The effect on corn prices is slight since it is almost entirely an export crop, except for a small supply coming from Argentina.

The protection given to manufacturers benefits the farmer result from the sugar and molasses duties, the statement continues. Sugar growers in America, the report estimates, gain \$45,800,000 by the law. Wool duties benefit sheep raisers materially, the 31 cents per pound of clean content returning them an estimated \$37,500,000 more annually.

The figures on the agricultural schedules were procured from information obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, together with an extensive study of each item. The increase in cost to the consumer of public farm produce, as a result of the tariff, was a little more than 2 per cent of the total value of all agricultural produce.

The same percentage was applied to the value of other industrial products than agriculture, which amount to \$85,000,000,000 yearly, 2 per cent being \$17,000,000,000, which the federation called the estimated cost of the tariff to the public on other than farm products. Of this amount it figured the farmers pay about 25 per cent, or \$425,000,000, which the report holds results in a \$301,000,000 loss annually to the followers of agriculture.

DENMARK HONORS DR. EGAN
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, former American Minister to Denmark, received yesterday at the Danish Legation the gold medal of merit recently bestowed on him by King Christian X. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, remarked as he pinned on the medal that "it was the first time this distinction had ever been conferred on an American and that it was rarely distributed in Denmark."

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CONSENSUS URGES NATION TO RELIEVE STRICKEN FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

less than one-seventh of the amount. Banks and loan companies were allowed to make a profit of 2 per cent on the sums they received from the War Finance Corporation but the co-operatives made no profit at all. Approximately 43 per cent of the loans had been paid back when the report was made and the banks have paid back 42 per cent of their obligations. The live stock loan companies paid 31 per cent and the co-operatives 60 per cent. During the current season \$114,000,000 has been offered to the co-operatives but up to the first of this year only about \$7,000,000 has been called for.

Mr. Meyer Optimistic

Commenting upon the condition of agriculture as revealed through his personal investigation, undertaken at the behest of President Harding, and by the operations of the corporation, Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director, said in the report: "The demoralization that had existed in the fall of 1921 had been largely overcome. Through the spring and summer months conditions in the agricultural and live stock districts continued to show a marked improvement over those of last year, although in some sections the generally favorable trend was halted by unsatisfactory markets for some commodities and unusual climatic conditions. They (the farmers) are still suffering from a burden of debt, the aftermath of the crisis, and some thousands of banking institutions in the country are in an overextended condition. But probably at no time in our history has there been so rapid and extensive improvement in our economic condition as during the past 18 months."

Testifying the other day before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Meyer said: "I think it is fair to say that the acute stages of the recent agricultural and live stock crises have passed. There still remains a critical situation which is in part, but not by any means exclusively, a matter of credit."

Farmers Face Crisis

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, says in the last issue of his weekly newspaper, that "hundreds of thousands of farmers who formerly were in average good circumstances are hanging on the ragged edge of nothing more tangible than hope. Unless some means are found to sustain them a while longer by small loans, they and their families, I fear, will be shortly turned adrift in such numbers as to make the consequences serious for this country as well as for themselves."

In that same statement, Senator Capper quotes H. G. Wengert, a South Dakota farmer as saying: "Men and their families who have labored from 10 to 40 years are leaving their farms penniless. . . . Thousands of others are being forced to leave to obtain a decent existence by taking up other work. The Government will have to assume a more direct hand in rebuilding and strengthening the backbone of the country."

In one county in Colorado, Senator Capper says, there are more than 100 foreclosed suits in the present term of court and as many more in the previous term. E. H. Pullen of Donnybrook, N. Dakota, is quoted as saying: "Unless relief comes at once for the financial crisis in the farm industry, its reflex will be felt by all other elements of the Nation."

Laws Aid "Well-to-Do"

A banker in Nebraska writes to Senator Capper: "What has so far been done will benefit only the well-to-do farmer and stockman, not the men who operate on a small scale and who have come to owe nearly all their property is worth through no fault of their own."

Less than 60 days ago, A. S. Goss, Master of the Washington State Grange, said at the convention of the National Grange in Wichita, Kan.: "I could show you thousands of acres of melons, berries, tomatoes and varieties of vegetables rotting on the ground because the farmer could not get for them the cost of production. I could introduce you to 1500 farmers who have sold 3000 carloads of potatoes and not received enough for them to pay the freight. I would like you to meet over 1000 farmers who have received checks from 1 cent to \$1 for full carloads of fruit and vegetables, the result of their year's toil. I would like you to see the steers, raised at a cost of over 5 cents a pound that were sold for 3 cents because there was no way to hold them longer. I could take you to hundreds of farms abandoned by their owners in despair, after having lived on them for years, while the owners sought work in factories or in the woods in order to clothe and feed their families."

South Dakota Situation
Here is another statement made only a few days ago by Tom Ayres, manager of the Non-Partisan League for the State of South Dakota. "The condition of the farmers of my State, no matter what may be said by boosters and boomers, or by politicians, is about as desperate as it could well be. If a devastating drought or a hurricane or any other calamity had befallen those people it could not have put them in a much worse position to meet their basic obligations and live. Their mortgages and taxes are now so heavy that they cannot be met by the sale of their products. Most of the farmers, outside of the comparatively few who are fortunate enough to own their land free from encumbrance, are remaining on the land because they have nowhere else to go. . . . A part of the farming population is angry; the other part is helpless. They have lost faith in popular government and in their own ability to remedy

affairs through political action or co-operative effort. . . . For the last year I have traveled by automobile 10,000 miles, covering every part of the State of South Dakota, and a considerable portion of the State of North Dakota and parts of Minnesota and Nebraska, and I find the same situation existing everywhere."

Most persons who find existing conditions intolerable have suggestions to make for remedies. Senator Capper thinks that what is needed are improved credit facilities for farmers, lower freight rates and suppression of speculation in farm products.

Small Unit Important

Aaron Sapiro, counsel for the National Council of Co-operative Associations, sees the cure in the general adoption of the California co-operative system and farming larger units. On the other hand, Charles E. Lobdell, executive officer of the Farm Loan Board, declares that the soundness of the agricultural industry depends upon small units, and hopes that the day will never come when there will be consolidation in farming, such as there has been in other industry.

The remedies suggested by Herbert Myrick, owner and editor of various farm publications, are as follows: "Partly through co-operation, partly by amending the immigration law, partly by the readjustment of the world, which will mean a greater demand for our stuff. The situation is not hopeless, because the whole world is short of commodities, and as you readjust that situation there will be a tremendous demand for American goods. Five years from today we will look back on the era of the past two years and wonder that we are really as discouraged as we are because we could not look five years ahead."

The Nebraska banker, quoted by Senator Capper, thinks that the Government ought to issue bonds and lend the money to the stock men and farmers "in every community in the west."

Urges Loan to Farmer

"These loans," he says, "should be made to those who owe as much as their property is worth at the present deflated prices, but do not owe more. Those who owe only half of what their property is worth will be able to take care of themselves in some way. This other man cannot. The Government ought to take him up and lend him enough money on five years' time at 5 per cent to maintain himself. This is a sound radical but if one is to accomplish anything one must come out with the truth now even if it seems radical."

These are remedies suggested by a banker, a senator, a lawyer, and an editor of farm papers. Here are two others, from farmers. "In looking for a remedy," said Mr. Goss, "we naturally turn to the prospering industries to find out how their marketing problems are handled. When he can't sell his socks at a profit, the manufacturer of those articles either shuts down his factories or gets in touch with other factories and they form an agreement to sell no socks below cost. We find these principles applied in all lines of industry except farming and we are justified in the conclusion that our remedy must be found along the same lines."

To the above can be added Mr. Ayres' summary of what the farmers need. "What is needed is a living price for the productions of these people. What they demand and what they should have is a stabilized price for their labor. What the agricultural industry should have is storage for the surplus products, cheap transportation and cheap credits to hold such products until they can be sold in an orderly way, and as soon as this is accomplished, co-operative societies will be induced to get together on a basis which will destroy gambling, offer substantial relief to the consumers and place agriculture on a living basis."

HIGH RENTS FORCE DEALERS TO WALL

New York Merchants Ask Law Which Would Protect Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Inclusion of all business and commercial real estate under the ruling of the emergency rent laws in this State was the chief topic discussed by the Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel McAlpin.

P. R. L. Guardia, congressman-elect, urged the merchants to become more active in municipal, State and Federal politics if they hoped to protect their interests.

Attention was called by Lawrence K. Brown, the organization's counsel, to a great many instances in which merchants had been financially embarrassed, and in some cases forced under entirely, because of rampant profiteering in the rents they had to pay for their stores.

Capt. Harry Allen Ely, president of the Tenants' Association of Greater New York, said that until rents are lowered, prices cannot be cut. He estimated that the consumer is paying high prices because of an increase of \$50,000,000 in rentals for business property in New York alone.

South Dakota Situation

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JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN SEEN AS MATTER OF DUTY

Miss May Patterson, Brooklyn Prosecuting Attorney, Says Work With Courts Must Not Be Ignored

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Miss May Patterson, deputy assistant district attorney, who is the first woman actually to represent New York State in court in Brooklyn, made her debut last week as prosecuting officer at the Coney Island Court, when 35 cases, varying from routine liquor troubles to burglary charges, comprised her schedule.

Not only the lawyers, but the court magistrate later complimented Miss

ous courts I have reached the conclusion that there is really no court in which the competent, well-equipped woman cannot function successfully and with good results.

It is possible that her sphere lies more within the juvenile court than the others, because there one finds cases which especially require the patience, sympathy, tact, understanding, and tenderness which are instinctive in women.

Decries Special Privileges

Miss Patterson is firm, however, in her insistence that women shall not



Photograph by Otto Sarony Co.

Miss May Patterson
First Woman to Represent New York State in Brooklyn Courts

Patterson upon her businesslike and professional handling of the cases, and for the skill with which she frequently engaged in argument with the judge who represented the defendants.

"I have faith, not so much in my individual ability as in the natural ability of woman for such work," the woman prosecutor said. She added: "I have been an attorney since 1913, and during that time I have had experiences and contacts which have convinced me that there are very few offices which the right woman cannot fill successfully."

Women Naturally Capable
I use the term "right woman," advisedly, however. The right man in the right place is, of course, equally competent, and we cannot afford to decrie his power or his accomplishment. I am a firm believer, however, in the natural capabilities of woman and in the development of woman's abilities through the right training and experience.

We need a greater number of superior men and superior women for all the professions. Let superiority of intellect and of character be the test always—not the claims of sex.

In observing the work of the various professions, I have seen that the woman who is ready to play a fair game. She continued:

Jury service is a public duty to which women must accustom themselves. They are needed on juries, and they cannot continue to ignore this need. I say this, realizing the utter impossibility of getting enough men to carry on the work in municipal courts.

In serving on juries, however, women must not regard the action as a merely

claim special privileges and concessions when they enter their new lines of endeavor. Trials and hardships will confront them, she admits, but she also declares that the obstacles will not be unmountable for the woman who is ready to play a fair game. She continued:

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experimental one. A law is a law for all times and under all conditions, and legislative legislation which would enable a woman to serve or refuse to serve on a jury, according to her own convenience or caprice, would be detrimental in the extreme.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS HONOR TO FRANKLIN

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Elaborate plans have been made by the Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia's energetic advertising organization, for the celebration this Wednesday of the two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's entrance to this city. It will be held on the two hundred and seventeenth anniversary of Franklin's birth and will cost \$65,000. It will begin at noon, the members of the club, 250 in number, will meet in the clubhouse and welcome a delegation from the New York Advertising Club. After luncheon the club and its guests will move to the Franklin statue on the post office plaza where Franklin is said to have first flown his celebrated kite. The formal ceremonies will take place at Fifth and Arch streets. They will include a number of addresses, one of them by Edgar Fahs Smith, former provost of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the club.

The most elaborate event of the day will be a banquet in the Bellevue-Stratford in the evening, when the club, its wives and guests will be given an "excursion to Florida." Speakers for the evening will be Senator Wharton Pepper, former Governor Edwin S. Stuart and others.

REGISTERING DEVICE IN CASCADE FOREST

Special Correspondence

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Installation of a new device to register automatically automobiles which visit them will be tested out in the Cascade National Forests this coming season. N. F. MacDuff, federal forest supervisor, is arranging for the innovation.

The apparatus to be used consists of a wooden culvert placed on steel springs in the entrance road to each forest. These culverts will undergo minute depressions each time that an automobile passes over them, and the depressions will operate the recorder, thus keeping an accurate record, Mr. MacDuff said.

Eleven thousand visitors went into the Cascade forest last year, Mr. MacDuff said. The Cascade is the most heavily wooded forest reserve in the country, carrying approximately 30,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

LAW SCHOOL READY FOR SECOND CENTURY

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—The Law Academy of Philadelphia, founded in 1783, will celebrate on Jan. 18, the beginning of its second century of chartered existence.

Before the Constitution of the United States became the law of the land, the Law Academy began its activities. For about 30 years it existed together with many other legal institutions, until 1821, when, under the guiding hand of Peter Stephen Dupont, it consolidated with the other legal fraternities and became very active in the legal profession.

Solicitor-General James M. Beck of Washington has been selected to deliver the annual address. The active membership of the academy at present is about 700, representing students at law and young members of the bar.

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NOTED SCHOLAR AND EDUCATOR DIRECTS CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton, Faculty Member 17 Years, to Assume Presidency in February

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—The presidency of the University of Chicago will pass on Feb. 20 to Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton, one of the "aborigines," that little group of choice scholars gathered around him by Dr. William R. Harper, when he organized the university 31 years ago. Dr. Burton's appointment will mark a new period in the history of the university.

The resignation of Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, announced Monday night, takes effect exactly on the close of 17 years in office. In this short time he has seen the resources of the university expand from \$18,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He has been very anxious to be relieved of his duties, and this morning he said, "I shall feel like a boy out of school."

Though Dr. Burton comes to the post with the title of "acting president," this is no ad interim appointment. The prospect is that he will have a considerable administration and guide the university for the next few years.

Professor Burton said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Both President Harper and President Judson had very large plans for the university. Though they accomplished great things, almost inevitably neither was able to carry out his plans completely. President Judson has wrought great things for the university. Not only have many notable buildings been erected, but his achievements have been even greater in the internal affairs of the institution. Yet with all that he has done, he planned even greater things, which he was unable to carry out, mainly because of the war.

No Radical Policy Change

We have had two great presidencies. The new period is to be characterized not by radical change of policy, but by further progress in substantially the direction in which the university was already moving under the impulse of my predecessors.

The emphasis will be on the educational development of the university, especially in the field of graduate work and research. That will necessarily call for buildings, not as ends in themselves, but as the necessary instruments of educational work.

Dr. Burton was called to the university as professor and head of the department of New Testament Greek and early Christian literature, and he has continued at that post from its very beginning. During Dr. Judson's regime he was made also director of the university libraries, a position in administrative importance ranking next to the presidency.

New Testament Scholar

"Professor Burton is a New Testament scholar of international reputation, and he has an international point of view on education such as very few men of today enjoy," said Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed, one of his close associates at the university. "It would be very difficult to name a man

whose educational horizon is as broad."

After his early studies in this country, Dr. Burton went as a young man to the University of Leipzig in 1887, and to University of Berlin in 1894, and 10 years after coming to the University of Chicago was sent to England to represent it at the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library. He then made a careful study of British education. Six years later he was sent by the university to make a study of education in China, extending it to cover other Oriental countries. He went back to China in 1921-22 as chairman of a commission on education sent out by the Foreign Mission Conference of North America. This fresh inquiry has already had important results in China. For 11 years he has influenced Baptist colleges and universities from coast to coast as chairman of the board of education of the Northern Baptist convention.

Organized Library

Within the university itself it was he who organized the library as at present constituted, with recorded users last year totaling 1,178,000, and who was mainly instrumental in developing plans for the library group of buildings, which unites all the departmental libraries of the humanities with the general library, regarded by many as having the finest general library reading room in America. When this series is completed, eight departmental libraries, each as big as some university libraries, will be united on the same level and under the same roof.

What a fine accounting President Judson can give of his 16 years is attested in the figures obtained of the university. When he came in the budget for 1905-06 stood at \$1,220,000, while the budget for 1921-22 is \$3,374,000. Attendance in 1905-06 was 4598, this year it is passing 13,000. Considered merely from the financial standpoint the university's rapid growth, nearly trebling its resources in 16 years, has made it almost colossal. "These are the great figures of a constructive administration," observed Professor Goodspeed.

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Archaeologist Tells of Search Through Tutankhamen Chambers

Lord Carnarvon Says Many of Articles, Untouched for 3000 Years, Will Be Treated to Prevent Disintegration

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 19.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was accorded an interview by Lord Carnarvon on his return from Egypt, where he had superintended the opening of the chambers, in one of which, as yet unopened, he hopes will be discovered the sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen.

In addition to the details already cabled, he said that at present it is only possible to describe in a general way some of the objects which were seen, as it must be remembered that these things have laid untouched in the hot, dry atmosphere for more than 3000 years, and until they have been chemically treated might break or disintegrate into dust on being touched.

It is pretty certain, said Lord Carnarvon, that all the king's tombs have been rifled at one time or another, though the present discovery seems to have suffered less than any other. Under one of the great couches were between 20 and 30 white wooden boxes, containing mummified legs of nutt, geese, ducks, venison, etc., which were supposed to be as provender for a king's journey. Further on was found a wooden bust and head of the king, which was possibly a dummy for trying on wigs.

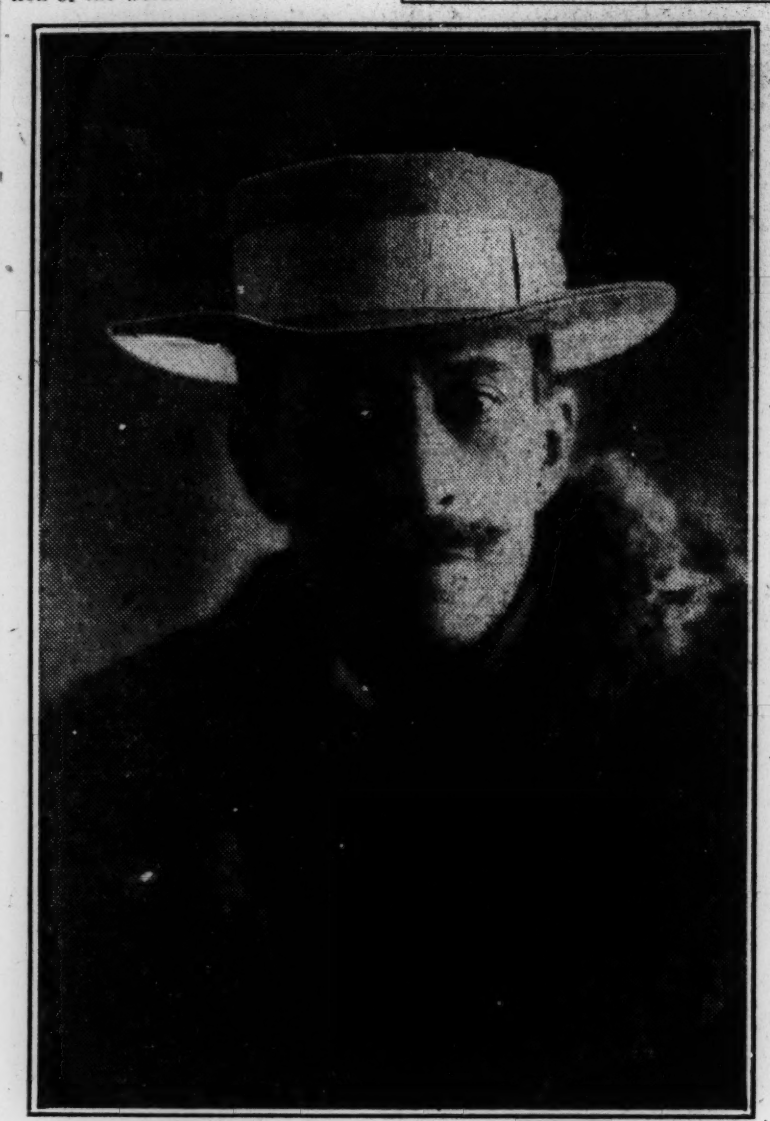
Further on again were the bodies of four chariots, the wheels and poles being piled against the walls. The bodies were made of gilded wood, inlaid with semi-precious stones. Boxes were lying everywhere in confusion, some of which appeared to have been rifled, while others were apparently untouched.

In the next chamber, into which they could peer through a small hole in the wall, objects of all sorts were heaped in confusion. Alabaster statues and vases, beds, chairs, tables and boxes were piled on top of each other. It is impossible, said Lord Carnarvon, to do more at present. Further examination must wait until the articles have been treated and removed by experts.

Although it is evident that the chambers cannot be in their original state, it looks as if whoever entered them had only carried off the obvious valuables, such as the gold and silver bowls. A great point in this discovery is that the articles were made in a period when the originality and beautiful workmanship of Egyptian art was at its zenith.

Lord Carnarvon said they had great

hopes that much information might be gleaned from some papyri which were in one of the boxes. He gives all the praise to Howard Carter, who, after many seasons of failure, refused to give up hope and urged the continuation of the work.



END OF DRUG SALES ADVISED
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 17. (Special)—Discontinuance of the sale of all narcotics and narcotic derivatives by Texas druggists was recommended by

Photograph © Bertram Park, London
Lord Carnarvon

Archaeologist Who Discovered Tutankhamen Chambers in Egypt

GRAIN FARMERS SELL CROP THROUGH COMMERCE CHAMBER

Co-operative Experiment in Minneapolis Leads to Plans for Greater Activities With 1923 Crop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13 (Special).—With co-operative marketing of grain having been given a four months' tryout in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the new year finds the two farmers' co-operative marketing organizations which are admitted to the Minneapolis Chamber already planning greater activities when the 1923 crop comes on the market.

The Northwest Wheat Growers Association, with offices in the Flour Exchange building, began trading in the Minneapolis Chamber about Sept. 1, when the first of the 1922 crop started to come to market. The United States Grain Growers' Sales Company opened offices in the Corn Exchange building Oct. 12, after having been admitted to the Minneapolis Chamber.

The Northwest Wheat Growers Association, sales agency for wheat growers of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, has handled approximately 2000 cars of wheat since it established its offices here. It is patterned after the marketing organizations of the fruit farmers of the west and the cotton growers of the south. It is without capital stock and without profit. Expense of handling the grain is pro-rated among the state organizations on the basis of the number of bushels handled.

Biggest Commodity in World

The organization was started with the idea of being a commodity organization, according to M. S. Blair, a director of the Northwest Wheat Growers Association and director of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association, and himself a farmer of nearly 50 years' experience.

"We pick out the biggest commodity in the world to start with," he said. "We handle nothing but wheat. We do not believe farmers should compete with one another, or that states should compete with one another so far as export business is concerned. It isn't more money that we want, but a better price for the products we've got. If we can bring about a condition whereby prices are stabilized, where the farmer will be able to market his crop on a cost-plus principle, we will have attained our ends."

"The plan of the Northwest Wheat Growers Association is an orderly marketing plan. We believe it is better to market wheat 10 months in a year rather than in two months of the year. Railroad conditions have failed to verify this. And we are not going to bring any distress on the consumer."

At a recent meeting in Minneapolis, plans were perfected to organize a nation-wide sales agency for the wheat growers. It is to be known as the American Wheat Growers Association, with head offices probably in Minneapolis and subsidiary offices throughout the United States. The constitution and by-laws now are being prepared, to be submitted to each state for ratification.

Right to Trade Cost Nothing

Besides the western wheat growers' associations, there are similar organizations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado. George C.

Jewett is general manager of the Northwest Wheat Growers Association. The United States Grain Growers' Sales Company of Minneapolis obtained corporate privileges in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on the individual membership of T. H. Hagen, secretary-treasurer of the company and a member of the Chamber for many years.

It is a stock corporation, paying dividends on its stock only, and in proportion to the amount of stock in regular fashion. It did not cost the company anything to obtain the right to trade in the chamber. Membership in the chamber must be individual, and for a corporation to obtain corporate privileges, the member holding the individual membership must be a stockholder and an active officer in the corporation. Mr. Hagen has been a member of the chamber for years, but has not been active in the grain business recently. He owns a large stock farm about 25 miles south of Minneapolis and has been devoting his attention to that, although retaining his seat in the chamber.

When the United States Grain Growers' Sales Company of Minneapolis was organized by officials of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and others, Mr. Hagen was elected secretary-treasurer. He also holds stock in the company.

It always has been the policy of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to admit into membership any person who met up with the chamber's requirements. These are: Reasonable financial stability; the person or persons involved must be honest; they must agree to abide by the rules of the chamber. All applications are treated alike in this respect.

Watch With Interest

"If a corporation is financially sound," J. G. McHugh, secretary of the Minneapolis chamber, said, "it can secure corporate privileges in the chamber for nothing. Any applicant can obtain membership on the same terms as any other applicant. Every member has the same privileges and is under the same restrictions."

The United States Grain Growers' Sales Company of Minneapolis is a licensed grain commission merchant and solicits shipments from every body, just like every other commission merchant. It is financially sound, and met the minimum requirements of \$25,000.

The original U. S. Grain Growers Inc. never made application for admission to the Minneapolis chamber. The Northwest Wheat Growers Association, which is not a corporation, has no stock and makes no profit, but handles grain on a pooling plan, obtained membership when the board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce accepted a surety bond in lieu of capital. It handles only the wheat of its members and is not licensed to do business as a commission merchant.

Although the wheat growers' associations have selling agencies in Portland, Seattle, and elsewhere on the

Pacific coast, and have export offices in New York and Liverpool, the United States Grain Growers' Sales Agency of Minneapolis is the first organization bearing the name of the United States Grain Growers to obtain membership in any exchange. Business men, grain men and farmers are watching the workings of the co-operative marketing plans on the Minneapolis chamber with unusual interest.

END OF DRUG SALES ADVISED
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 17. (Special)—Discontinuance of the sale of all narcotics and narcotic derivatives by Texas druggists was recommended by

Through a Small Door
In the walls surrounding the quadrangle are more than a dozen doors, big doors and little doors, wide doors and narrow doors. The puzzled stranger turns to his "Blue Guide" and reads: "The Bodleian Library is approached by a small doorway in the southwest corner of the quadrangle. The principal rooms are reached by a quaint staircase of shallow steps."

Coming out of the brilliant sunshine of an August afternoon into these rooms, where all is so dark and silent and where the attendants at the desk do not raise their eyes from their books, one has the momentary impulse to return to the light and air before he comes under the spell that appears to hold the figures in the dusky room.

At first one is content to wander about among the glass cases containing "exhibition pieces." Among these is a fragment of papyrus found on the border of the Libyan desert, which contains sayings of Christ not recorded in the Gospels. Another papyrus of the third century A. D. contains an Egyptian boy's letter to his father which reveals the fact that even in those far-late days children were sadly spoiled. It reads: "Theon to his father Theon greeting. If you won't take me to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say good-by to you. . . . Send me a lyre, I implore you, if you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink, there now!"

Second in Great Britain

It would require two or three lifetimes to see all the treasures of this great library, which possesses more than 1,000,000 volumes and 60,000 manuscripts, charters, and rolls. Like the British Museum, the Bodleian receives every work copyrighted in Great Britain. The number of accessions each year totals between 50,000 and 60,000 volumes. "In 300 years," we read, "Bodleian's library has grown to be the second largest in the United Kingdom. No tribunal sits in judgment upon the books that enter. The good and the bad repose side by side, and writers who have been ignored or condemned by their contemporaries await there the final verdict of posterity."

The cost of administering these vast collections in the year 1919, the last year of which there is a record, was only £12,491; the number of assistants employed was 46.

The First Books
This library began with a collection of books and manuscripts left to University Library by Bishop Cobham in 1327. The books were to be in charge of two chaplains and were to be secured by chains. Books in those early days were classed as treasures with plate and jewels. They were so expensive that students could not afford to buy them: a textbook on natural philosophy cost £40, a commentary on the physics of Aristotle £50.

In 1439, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, gave to the library 129 manuscripts. He also contributed large sums toward the construction of the beautiful room which still bears his name, though only three of the books are now in the possession of the library, for in 1550 the commissioners of Edward VI "utterly despoiled it" and the leaves of the manuscripts were used by "Glovers for pressing their gloves, by tailors for measure, or by bookbinders to cover books."

In 1556 the empty shelving was sold and for nearly 50 years Duke Humphrey's library remained "a great desolate room."

Sir Thomas's Staffe
In 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley writes, "I concluded at the last to set up my staffe at the librarye door in Oxon; being thoroughly persuaded that in my solitude and seclusion from the Commonwealth attayres, I could not busy myselfe to better purpose than by reducing that place (which then in every part laye ruined and wast) to the publique use of students." In 1602 the restored library, well stocked with books and manuscripts, was once more opened.

Mr. Strickland Gibson, in his admirable book "Some Oxford Libraries," writes of Sir Thomas Bodley as follows: "To the founding of his library Sir Thomas Bodley brought the mind of a scholar, the training of a diplomatist, and the common sense of a man of business. His care for the minutiae of administration was remarkable. The ambiguous shape of a written letter of the alphabet did not escape him, and his knowledge of the ways of carpenters, joiners, carvers, glaziers and all that idle rabble was considerable."

Duke Humphrey's library has changed little in appearance since it was built. In this ancient room students have read for 400 years. Now as then, when they look up from their books and turn toward the windows, their eyes fall on velvet turf, starred with crimson-tipped daisies and shaded by "immemorial trees."

A stone's throw from the Bodleian

The Library

The Bodleian Library

TRAVELERS are disappointed at times in Niagara Falls, in the Bay of Naples, and even in Paris, but no one ever hears of the traveler who is disappointed in Oxford. The skies above it may be cloudy, but they are unstained by the smoke of factories; the quaint old houses bordering its quiet streets may be without artificial heat and running water, but each house has its charm; the high walls surrounding the colleges may present an inhospitable front, but in every wall is a gateway leading to a quadrangle or garden almost sacred in the eyes of those whose memories hark back to the past, beautiful in the eyes of those who live in the present.

Through such a gateway one enters the Bodleian quadrangle, which is surrounded by the walls of the library, three stories high, except on the western side, where the Tower of the Five Orders rises to a height of five stories. The first story of this extraordinary tower is of the Tuscan order; the second Doric; the third Ionic; the fourth Corinthian; and the fifth Composite. Near the top is a statue of James I, seated on his throne, with one hand giving a volume of his own writings to Fame and with the other a similar volume to Mother University. Beneath the figures Latin inscriptions tell that this building was "erected in the reign of Lord James, of Kings the most magnificent and altogether best." The gilded figures at first "shone bravely in the sun," but "Lord James," with a modesty unusual to him, pronounced them "owre brow for Jamie" and ordered them whitewashed.

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A stone's throw from the Bodleian

cotton lace mills are now operated on a part-time schedule.

The officers of the association, of which H. A. Phillips is president, and the members of the board of directors were re-elected.

Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, who was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the association, asked the co-operation of manufacturers with the efforts of the commission to ascertain correctly the cost of production of domestic and imported laces, that some fair rate of tariff may be recommended which will equalize the two.

STATE DECREASES EDUCATION COSTS

Minnesota Shows \$27 Saving in University Training

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence).—It will cost the State of Minnesota about \$265 to pay for the attendance of every student in the University of Minnesota, during the present school year, according to figures compiled by J. J. Pettijohn, assistant to the president, today. This figure is \$27 less than the average cost in the year 1921-22 and \$15 less than in 1920-21.

The gross cost of giving a student of college rank a year of education in 1920-21 was \$329, \$341 in 1921-22 and \$314 this year. From the gross is deducted an average of \$50 for each student, made up of permanent university funds, federal aid and donations. The range in costs in colleges is from 219 a student in the College of

Arts and Sciences to \$461 in the College of Medicine and \$590 in the College of Agriculture.

Increase of students has brought total enrollment for this year to 11,331 as compared with 10,425 last year and 9854 in 1920-21.

ITALIAN AVIATION CHIEF

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Premier, Benito Mussolini, has appointed Commander Count Casagrande, the famous Italian war aviator, as chief of aviation in his Cabinet.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT FOR VEIL INDUSTRY

Lace Manufacturers, in Annual Meeting, Report Big Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Unprecedented prosperity for the women's veiling industry was forecast at the annual meeting here of the American Lace Manufacturers' Association, at which all the New England and middle Atlantic states were represented.

Buyers recently returned from Paris gave as a reason for their prediction of a prosperous season the fact that veils are being worn by the women of Paris this winter to greater extent than ever before in the history of the veiling industry.

French dotted veils, plain mesh, and fancy and eccentric patterned veils are said to be the most in demand, and veilings of these types will constitute the greater part of the output of the factories.

Preparations are being made by manufacturers for an increased demand on the part of buyers for metal and Spanish laces. Less demand for cotton laces than formerly was the general report, and statements of the delegates indicated that many of the

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VACCINATION LAW REPEAL IS SOUGHT

Denver Parents Charge Children Victims of Ordinance Made for Political Purposes Only

DENVER, Col., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The repeal of the city ordinance which legalizes compulsory vaccination for smallpox in Denver is being sought by an earnest group of mothers and fathers whose children have been excluded from the public schools under the act as a result of their refusal to submit to vaccination. The movement for the revocation of this ordinance is headed by the local branch of the American Medical Liberty League.

Protesting against the measure, a committee of 35 mothers, headed by Mrs. Rubie I. Porter, acting secretary of the league, called recently on Dr. William H. Sharpley, city manager of health, and Mayor Dewey C. Bailey and vigorously demanded that their children be allowed to return to the public schools.

Mayor Bailey was accused of approving, for political reasons, the compulsory vaccination order issued several weeks ago by Dr. Sharpley, and the latter was accused of having issued it for the same reasons. Mrs. C. A. Finch, one of the members of the committee, declared that school children of the city are being unjustly treated by the health authorities in the enforcement of the order. Mrs. L. J. Fisher, another member, charged that the health officers have kept false records on results of vaccination.

"Dr. Sharpley's order requires all persons 'needing' vaccination to be vaccinated," Mrs. Porter explained after the meeting, "and we contend that normal, healthy children do not need vaccination, and therefore they should be permitted to return to school without being vaccinated. But Dr. Sharpley would not accept this interpretation and declared that no child will be allowed to go back to school unless it has been vaccinated."

MAINE BILL AIMED AGAINST THE KLAN

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17 (Special).—A bill aimed at the Ku Klux Klan will be introduced in the state Legislature today or tomorrow. It is a drastic measure against the order and has the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General. Names and addresses of all members will be required. Klan activities from time to time have been reported in Portland, Westbrook, Bangor and Biddeford.

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DARTMOUTH TRACK OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Six Point Winners Are Among Candidates Who Are Working Out Under Coach Hillman

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 17 (Special).—Dartmouth College track candidates are busily at work each week afternoon in Alumni Gymnasium preparing for the opening of the 1923 indoor season, which will officially begin with the Boston Athletic Association carnival in Boston, Feb. 3. Harry Hillman is again coaching the team and is assisted by E. J. Thomson, former Green captain and holder of several world's records in the high hurdles.

Although five letter men have been lost through graduation, ineligibility or withdrawal from college, prospects for a strong team are bright, mainly because of the fact that six men, who scored 18 or the 25 points made by Dartmouth in the intercollegiate last spring, are back this year. There is also a great deal of strength apparent in last year's freshman class.

L. T. Brown '23, who holds both the indoor and outdoor intercollegiate records in the high jump, is captain of the Dartmouth team for the second year. He is the outstanding performer of the squad.

In the 60-yard dash the Green will be greatly strengthened by the addition of B. B. Weisinger '25, star of last year's freshman team, who has equaled the time made by the winner of the 60-yard dash at the triangular meet with Harvard and Cornell universities last winter. J. S. Allen '23, F. S. Coffey '24, W. C. Henderson '23 and A. D. Jenkins '24 of last season's varsity and H. B. Crawford '25 are other aspirants in this event.

P. P. Butt '24, C. B. Foster '24 and H. C. Swoboda '24 of last year's varsity squad, and H. N. Bates '25 and E. B. Blake '25 are training for the 300-yard dash.

Poster is also out for the 600-yard run, having won third place in that event at last winter's triangular meet. P. E. Walsh '25 is regarded as the best middle-distance man in college, and will run the 600. In the 1000-yard run Coach Hillman will rely on E. W. Letteney '24, who won third in this event at last season's triangular meet, Walsh, and K. B. Hill '25 of last year's freshman team.

W. B. Nazro '24 is a strong one-mile, and along with Robert Whittinghill '23, R. M. Udall '23, and Paul Jerman '25 will represent the Green in this event. In the two-mile Dartmouth will be stronger than in any other long distance events, having two fast cross-country men to rely upon, J. G. Young '23, captain of the harriers this fall, who placed fifth in the two mile in the intercollegiate last year, and F. T. Osgood '25, another cross-country man.

In the five-mile Dartmouth's strongest candidates are E. S. Sollitt '23, a letter man, and R. M. Harris '25, football halfback.

Dartmouth's greatest power will lie in the field events, as was the case last year. Captain Brown will be aided in the high jump by J. R. Curry '25 and E. C. Sawyer '25, both sophomores. An almost sure winner in the 16-pound shot is J. H. Lee '23, football fullback, who has taken first in the triangular meet the last two years, and who won third in the intercollegiate last spring. L. F. Turnbull '23, another letter man, won fourth in this event in the intercollegiate last year. He is out again. In the 35-pound shot-put event, Hillman has M. W. Swenson '23, letter man in football and track, and Turnbull.

Harris, Swoboda, R. E. Canfield '25 and F. S. Hershey '25 are out for the broad jump. In the fall, inter-collegiate meet, Canfield jumped 21 ft. 6 in. Lee and Hershey will take care of the discus throw.

K. P. Libbey '24, letter man, is another sure point winner in his event, the pole-vault. E. D. Pope '23, H. D. Sammis '23 are two other veteran pole vaulters, while M. O. Skiles '25 did good work with the 1925 freshman team.

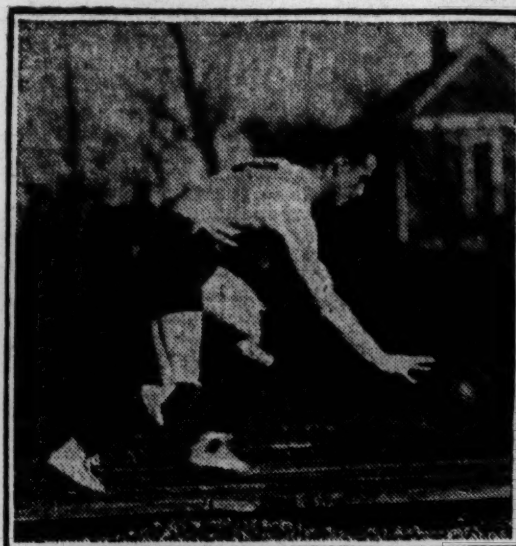
S. P. Wright '25 is the strongest candidate in the javelin throw, although W. B. Rahmanop '23 and Libbey have also shown promise.

In the relays Dartmouth will be represented by faster teams than in the past few years. The teams have not yet been picked, but Coach Hillman has many fast men to choose from. The varsity indoor and outdoor schedule follows:

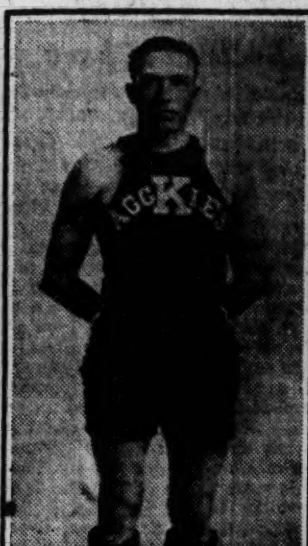
Feb. 3—Boston Athletic Association carnival at Boston. Cornell-Harvard-Dartmouth triangular meet at Boston. March 3—Intercollegiate indoor meet at New York. 15—Cornell-Harvard-Dartmouth triangular meet at New York. April 28—Cornell-Harvard-Dartmouth dual meet at Ithaca.

May 5—Pennsylvania-Dartmouth dual meet at Philadelphia. 11—Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Dartmouth dual meet at Hanover. (Junior Prom.) 19—Columbia-Dartmouth dual meet at New York. 26—Intercollegiate outdoor meet at Philadelphia.

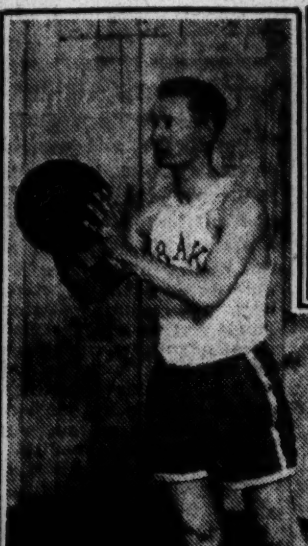
Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Leaders for the Season of 1923



J. H. BROWNING '23
Mo.



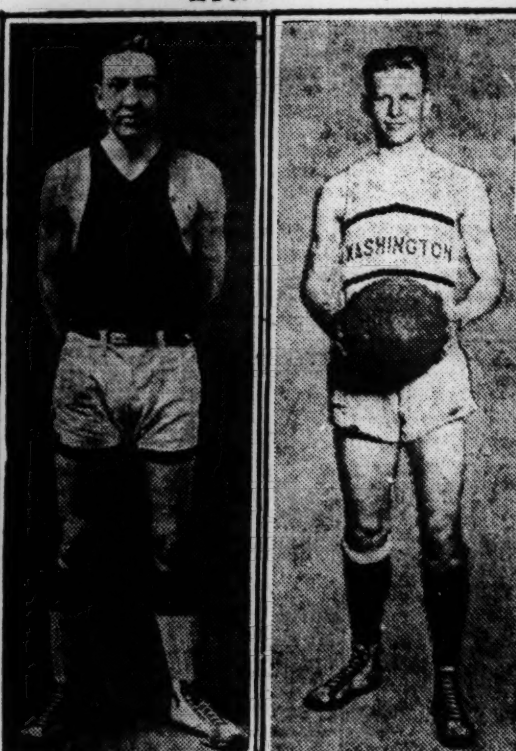
F. L. FOVAL '23
Kansas State Ag. Col.



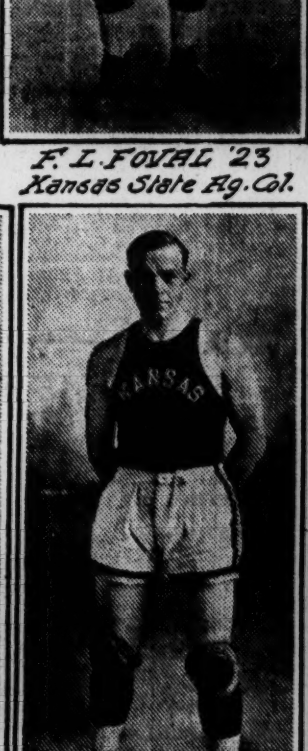
H. A. WILHELM '23
Drake



G. T. WARREN '23
Nebraska



W. M. COCKE '23
Oklahoma



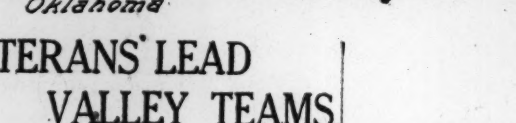
P. S. ENDACOTT '23
Kansas



JOHN T. SMITH '23
Grinnell



R. H. GREENE '23
Iowa



W. T. THUMSER '23
Washington

VETERANS' LEAD VALLEY TEAMS

Missouri Conference Basketball Fives All Captained by Senior-Class Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17 (Special).—This year's Missouri Valley Conference Basketball teams are all being led by players of more than one year's experience in intercollegiate competition and every one of the men is a senior.

On past records, University of Missouri, which tied for the title last year, has the most brilliant individual player for captain in J. A. Browning '23. At forward last year he shot 81 baskets and 3 free throws. Scoring throughout the Conference was so high, however, that this fine total of points gave him only eighth place. Captain Browning is one of the most versatile forwards Missouri has had in years. Outstanding features of his clever foot work are a low dribble and a lightning pivot, making him a hard man to stop. His home is Kansas City, Mo.

Next to Browning in scoring skill is the Drake University captain, H. G. Wilhelm '23. He is a native of Elliston, Ia., where he has a fine record in high school. His sophomore year on the Drake five was not of outstanding caliber, but last season he developed into one of the most able forwards in the league, scoring 53 floor goals and five foul throws. Captain Wilhelm is not only a basketball star, but also a football player. He has attained a high record in studies, averaging better than B in three and a half years. He has worked his way through college for more than three years.

R. H. Greene '23, captain of the Iowa State College quintet, places third for individual prowess among the Valley pilots. He has won letters in four major sports, but basketball is his specialty. This is his third year as a forward; he is crafty in floor work, a speedy dribbler, and an efficient cog in team play. His other sports are football, track and baseball. He comes from Mt. Pleasant, Ia. He sank 44 baskets and 18 free throws last year.

Next to the forwards, the captain who serves at center has the best record in championship rivalry. G. T. Warren '23 of Nebraska is skilled at long distance shots from any angle. He recorded 36 baskets last year. Unlike a majority of the court captains, basketball is Warren's only athletic activity. He is fast on his feet and his quickness usually gains the advantage at the tipoff.

Although a member of the team that finished last in the race, W. T. Thumser '23 of Washington University placed well in the scoring columns with 33 goals and three free throws. He plays a brilliant game at running guard and is a versatile and popular athlete, was captain of the track team and a star quarterback in football. He is president of the senior class and the "W" club, and is one of the two student members of the athletic council. In view of the fact that guards get relatively few good chances at the basket, the record of 25 hooped last year by P. S. Endacott '23, the University of Kansas captain, looks good. His work defensively had much to do with the Crimson and Blue's ability to tie with Missouri for the Valley title. He did no free throwing last year, but is to function in this capacity now. Lawrence, Kans., is his home.

University of Oklahoma has a fine running guard in Capt. W. M. Cocke '23. The Sooners expect to have their

goal capably defended. Cocke is a combination of stockiness and speed. His scoring ability made it advisable last year to use him at forward as well as guard, but with plenty of forward candidates in the running now, he will be specialized at the defensive post. He comes from Council Hill, Okla.

As an individual star, Capt. F. L. Foval '23, of Kansas State Agricultural College, does not shine exceptionally. He has been a utility man for two seasons, filling in at forward and guard and playing occasionally at center. He lacks the inches to jump against keen competition for the tossup.

After being ineligible most of last season, J. T. Smith '23, Grinnell's captain, came to the front rapidly. During the semester of his eligibility he held down the back guard post in every game, gaining a reputation as one of the league's most dependable guards. Smith is also prominent in other sports, running dashes on the track and playing fullback in football. His home is Marshalltown, Ia.

CHICAGO A. A. TO BE REPRESENTED

Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Two representatives of the Chicago Athletic Association are to compete in the Millrose Athletic Club games in New York Jan. 31. It is announced here by S. H. Darwent, athletic director.

R. H. Wharton, formerly of University of Illinois and holder of Intercollegiate Conference records in the indoor distance runs, is to provide competition for another Chicago entrant, J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club. Ray already has two legs on the special mile and a half Wanamaker trophy. Wharton will try to prevent him winning permanent possession of the cup. E. W. Eby, famous half miler who performed for University of Pennsylvania, is going after his third leg on the Millrose trophy in the 600-yard race. It has not yet been decided whether the C. A. A. will send representatives to other eastern indoor meets or the national championships at Buffalo.

ETCHEN WINS TROPHY. READING, Pa., Jan. 17.—Frank Etchen, Coffeyville, Kansas, won the Hercules trophy in the Great Eastern Handicap shot yesterday over the Springfield traps. Frank Troch, Vancouver, B. C., was tied for first honors, each having hit their 25 targets. In the shoot-off Etchen scored 10 straight hits, while Troch missed the first target. G. Beattie, Hamilton, Ont., and R. Dechy, Mt. Carmel, Pa., were the runners-up, with 24 each. P. Stanton, Illinois; E. W. Shank, Philadelphia; W. G. Warren, Chicago, and S. Warren, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., each hit 23 targets.

The proof of the Spread is the sales. More than

50 Million pounds of Nucua go yearly into homes where good taste is not the exception—but the rule.

Protesting Minors Lose Financially

Sell Fewer Players to Majors Than Lesser Companions

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Statistics reveal that the five minor baseball leagues which are protesting the most strenuously against reapportionment of the draft by the two major leagues, were less affected by its operation last year than all of the other small leagues and that the quintet sold fewer players into fast company than their lesser companions.

In 1922 the major leagues took 288 men from all the minor leagues, 251 by purchase, 115 through the exercise of options and 22 by draft. Of this total 42 were bought and 49 were taken on option from the protesting five. The five leagues, American Association, International, Pacific Coast, Western, and Three I, averaged one player each disposed of to a major league club.

Followers of the game cite these figures as indicating that the majors are finding their best material in the leagues of lower classification, and that the five Class AA organizations—the protesting quintet—are losing financially by refusing to accept the provisions of the draft.

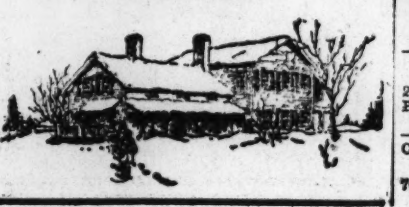
Last year the majors signed only 40 players who had been free agents—players from semi-professional, sandlot clubs, and college nines—the American League taking 22 and the National the remaining 20.

JONES DAIRY FARM PRODUCTS

A Real Treat for Breakfast The spicy savor of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage lends zest to any breakfast. Everybody likes its dainty goodness; serve it often.

You'll like Jones Dairy Farm Hams and Bacon, too. If your dealer hasn't them, send us his name.

JONES DAIRY FARM (Owned and operated by the Jones family) Ft. Atkinson, Wis. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME On Wisconsin Trunk Highways Nos. 12-26-106



STANDING MUST BE CLEAR

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 17.—Hockey clubs from the United States will not be allowed to play in the Maritime Provinces if the teams have ex-Canadian members whose amateur standing is not clear. This declaration was made by A. W. Covey, president of the Maritime branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, when told that several teams from Boston and vicinity were contemplating a tour of the provinces.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON
Excellent Food and Service. Music.
Cafe Minerva
LIGHT LUNCHEON SERVED 216 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE
Special Table d'Hôte Weekday Luncheon 60c

IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY
The Sanlung
Chinese-American Dishes
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

"De Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON ST.
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service make a distinct appeal to those of discriminating tastes.
EXCELLENT CUISINE
MODERATE PRICES
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 75c
Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00 and \$1.25, from 12 noon to 3:30 p. m.
Also a la carte service
Open 7:30 to 8:30 Daily

EATING AT
Cafe de Paris
IS LIKE EATING AT HOME
COOKING SERVICE
ATMOSPHERE
And as for prices, judge for yourself
Luncheon, \$1.00 & \$1.25. Dinner, \$1.50.
Special Chicken Dinner Every Sunday, 75c
12 Haviland Street, Boston, Mass.

THE ART LUNCH
21 Blagden Street, around the corner from Public Library. Chicken, steak and chops. Open 12-3 and 5-7:15
THE GRENOLD
Chicken Dinner \$1.00. Mr. F. M. McDonald
76 and 78 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 1002

SURPRISES IN OPENING MATCHES

D. K. E. and Princeton Clubs Win in Interclub Squash Finals

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (Class B—Final Round)

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The opening matches of the final round of the Class B squash tennis metropolitan team championship, yesterday afternoon, furnished two surprises, when the D. K. E. Club, winners in the first section of the preliminary rounds, defeated the Yale club, unbeaten leaders of the second section, 4 matches to 3, while the Princeton club, runners-up in the first section, proved too strong for the Harvard club, last year's champions. The champions took only one match, the final score being 6-1.

In the leaders' contest, three of the four matches went to D. K. E. from the lower end of the list, but Yale tied the score at 3 all when G. L. Smith, the Yale captain, and H. P. Davison, second player, took their matches. Then the issue hung on the match between W. C. Becker, a new member of the Greek Letter club team, and Fisher Goodhue, Becker won the first game, but Goodhue evened matters by winning the second by a similar score. In the final, however, after Goodhue took a slight lead, the D. K. E. man speeded up his game, and ran out the match rather easily. The summary:

G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated R. H. George, D. K. E. 15-12, 15-7.
H. P. Davison, Yale Club, defeated C. B. Stuart, D. K. E. 15-12, 15-8.
H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., defeated D. McK. Blodgett, Yale Club, 15-4, 15-12.
S. S. Walker, Yale Club, defeated W. Taylor, D. K. E. 15-12, 6-15, 15-10.
W. C. Becker, D. K. E., defeated Fisher Goodhue, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-8.
Ziegler Sargent, D. K. E., defeated E. A. Guggenheim, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-10.
E. C. Huntington, D. K. E., defeated C. P. Goodhue, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-8, 15-10.

R. C. Rand, the Harvard Club leader, was the only winner for the Crimson in their match against the Princeton Club, but several of the other Harvard Club players had close battles before their Princeton opponents could win. The veteran, J. C. Neely, was especially effective for the winners, playing squash of Class A caliber in his victory over W. M. Carson Jr., in straight games. The summary:

R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated Gavin Brackbridge, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-10.
J. C. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-13, 8-15, 15-8.
Jarvis Cronwell, Princeton Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-7.
J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, 15-6, 15-12.
J. C. McKibbin, Princeton Club, defeated A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-15, 15-12.
R. L. Parrally, Princeton Club, defeated William Platt, Harvard Club, 15-9, 8-15, 15-4.
G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Millholland, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-11.

ST. PAUL SCORED ON AND DEFEATED

Pittsburgh Forces Leaders of Western Standing Into Second Place Tie

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17 (Special).—The Pittsburgh Hockey Club broke the St. Paul Athletic Club's chain of shutout victories here last night, and forced it to relinquish its hold on first place in the United States Amateur Hockey Association standing, when after three hours of hard playing before 6000 followers in the Hippodrome Rink, H. E. Darragh, the victor's right wing, carried the puck the length of the ice and shot it into the net, unassisted for the only score of the evening.

The single goal was a clean shot and came at the end of the third extra period of play. It was the first point scored by a team against St. Paul in five contests and 20 periods. The game ended and evened the two-game series between the teams.

The Pittsburgh lineup was considerably changed from that of Monday night, and although the team missed P. A. Sullivan, its star center, its forward line worked well and was a formidable combination at all times. H. J. Drury was again the outstanding player on the visitors' side, playing at center. The attacking and defensive work of Harry Fleming also showed up well. The goal-keepers of the opposing teams came in for a lot of hard work, each stopping about 40 shots during the evening, many of which were difficult. W. B. Elliott for St. Paul had the edge in this regard. No particular individual starred for the locals, the team working in its usual strong formation until the final break came. D. M. Breen, right, and C. G. Abel, left, played well on defense. The summary:

PITTSBURGH ST. PAUL
McGovern, Mousneau, lw., rw, McCormick, Drury, c, Clarke, Garrett, Darragh, rw, Goben, Conroy, Fleming, id, Breen, Manners, Bechard, rd, Breen, Bonney, E, Elliott, F, Elliott
Score—Pittsburgh Hockey Club 1, St. Paul Athletic Club 0. Goal—Darragh for Pittsburgh. Referee—Harold Mitchell. Time—Three 15m. periods and three 10m. overtime periods.

ORMSBY IS SIGNED. CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—That B. E. Johnson, President of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, intends to make a number of changes in his umpiring staff before the 1923 season opens is evident today as in addition to the announcement that C. W. Rowland, former Chicago White Sox manager, had been signed for this year, announcement had been signed yesterday that Emmett Ormsby had been signed to officiate. It has also been announced that Ollie Chitt has been dropped from the staff and it is understood that Edward Walsh and William Guthrie would not be back this year. Ormsby started his baseball career as a semi-professional pitcher around this city and during the past two years has been umpiring in the Western League.

VIRGINIA GETS NEALE. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 17.—A. E. Neale will coach football and baseball at the University of Virginia during the term of 1923-24, according to an announcement made here yesterday by Dr. J. H. Neff, who said he had received Neale's acceptance of a year-round coaching contract, tendered him some time ago.

CLEVELAND
HOTEL CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays from 5 to 9 P. M.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

BOSTON
Home Cooked Food of Quality
The Wigwag
1901 East Thirtieth Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Luncheon, 11 to 2, 45c
Special Supper, 8 to 9:30, 85c

NEW YORK CITY
THE PLATE AND THE PLATTER
208 West 71st Street, N. Y. C.
Good home cooked food well served
De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
The Evelyn Dining Room
284 Columbus Avenue at 78th Street
Luncheon 12 to 2, 50c
Dinner 5 to 9, \$1.25
SPECIAL DINNER THURSDAY, \$1
Open Sundays and holidays—home cooking.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Blossom Inn
1230 H St. N. W.
and 1215 N. Y. Ave.
Washington's Brand-New Cafeteria.
FRANK F. FENWICK
OMAHA, NEB.
Metropolitan Dining Room
Knox Hotel, 518 So. 19th St. OMAHA
YOU ALWAYS MEET FRANKIE
Ada C. Cooke Paul Christiansen
ERIE, PA.
Excellent Food Moderate Prices
BLUE BIRD INN
Cafeteria 119 W. Seventh St. Erie, Pa.

The Monitor Is Read by Tourists and Travelers Who Like to Patronize Good Restaurants

WOOL MARKET MUCH STRONGER THAN IT SEEMS

Prices Being Forced Upward by
Constant Buying of Staple—
New Clip Prospects

There is no marked excitement in the raw wool market outwardly, but there is no denying the extremely strong undercurrent which is steadily carrying the market upward and gradually forcing prices upward for all types of wool.

"Wool is wool." Never was that statement more significant than it is at present. Advice from all the foreign markets, both primary and secondary, confirm this proposition and, although the American market has been inclined to lag behind the foreign markets, the tendency is strongly to catch up just now and what may take place when the new clip really begins to become marketable in earnest can best be left to the imagination.

Contracting for New Clip
Reports from the west indicate some minor contracting begun again by one or two eastern houses, one of them a New York house and the other a Boston concern. As yet only moderate quantities appear to have been taken except for the wools which are understood to have been already purchased, the prices paid have been very good, fully on a parity with eastern prices.

For instance, for rather short wools of less than a year's growth, which perhaps might be used in connection with rather better stapled wools for making tops, it is said that about 38 cents is being paid in a certain section of Nevada. This is figured to mean about \$1.20 at \$1.25, clean basis, landed Boston, for wool which has an estimated shrinkage of about two-thirds. What the wool actually will shrink when it is shorn, about April 1, remains to be seen.

Up to the present time the eastern wool dealers have shown a decided disinclination to buy wool on the sheep's back, especially on account of the high prices demanded by the growers, which, with the winter hazards attached, would, in any event, spell high wool prices.

Reports coming from various states indicate that the growers have had thus far an exceptionally good winter for the flocks, although it is early yet, of course, to do more than guess what the eventual clip will be like.

The wool growers are in a much better position than they have been for several years, with prospects of little expensive winter feeding in sight and with the banks which lend them money in much better position than they have been for several years.

Altogether, the wool growers' outlook is a good one at the moment. Moreover, the country as a whole is to benefit by the rehabilitation of the western sheep flocks, which in the last two years have been decidedly cut down through the United States as a whole, until now the entire clip of the country, including some 40,000,000 pounds of pulled wool, hardly exceeds 285,000,000 pounds, compared with an average normal over a period of years of about 300,000,000 pounds.

Mills Are Buying
In the local market many of the larger mills continue to buy wool steadily wherever they can pick up good staple at prices which are in line with or just under the parity of the world's markets and usually the dealers are inclined to part with old wool without sticking too closely to replacement levels, in the face of an approaching new clip.

Some houses appear to have sold, only to repurchase, within the last week or two; at least, they begin to question the wisdom of their move, believing that the future market portends higher prices.

Fine and fine medium wools have been especially well sought, and have been sold at \$1.30 to \$1.40 for fine and fine medium territory wools in the original bags, with strictly choice fine staple Montana wool having been sold at up to \$1.45, clean basis, Boston, or when sold in Chicago or other western markets at about the same parity.

There has been more or less business in fine staple Australian good 70s warp wools, which have been sold at about \$1.22 to \$1.23, while there are those who hold their wools at a higher price. For good to choice 64-70s wool the market is quotable at about \$1.10 to \$1.13, or possibly \$1.20 for high-grade choice wool.

For good 64s, the market is quotable at \$1.05 to \$1.10, with occasional lots bringing slightly more.

In scoured wools there has been further sale of fine Australian wools at 90¢ to 95¢ and for Cape wools of the better descriptions at about 90 cents. Pulled wools are showing an upward tendency for all grades and medium fleeces are very strong, although no large quantities have been sold in the domestic end of the market.

Some sales of foreign wools, more especially of Montevideo wools in bond, are reported fully on a parity with a week ago. Nolls are very firm for fine grades at 85 to 90 cents for domestic and up to 95 cents for foreign choice single-combed lots.

Foreign Situation Strong
The foreign primary markets show a constantly rising tendency and importers say there is little use to cable counter offers, if they really want to buy wool because the demand abroad is too strong, especially in the primary markets.

Hull opened on Friday last with prices 7½ to 12½ per cent above the previous London closing for cross-bred fleeces, America buying the best wools, while England was taking the second chop wools. The Continent was buying steadily of the inferior descriptions and the Continental political situation apparently interfered not at all with its operations.

A sale of 40,000 bales will be held in Liverpool Friday and Saturday and beginning Tuesday next 160,000 bales will be offered in London.

The goods market is very strong. Spinners and combers report no large business but the market is strong.

It is expected the American Woolen Company will open heavyweights Monday.

GENERAL LONDON STOCK LIST HAS AN UNSTEADY TONE

LONDON, Jan. 17.—News from France and Washington caused unsteadiness in securities generally on the stock exchange here today, and the same influences were responsible for depressions in French loans.

Gift-edged issues were also easier and without support.

Price changes in home rails were narrow and mixed. Argentine rails, however, were firm in spots on favorable earnings reports.

Dollar descriptions were firm, following New York.

Operations in oil stocks were professional, and quotations were inclined to sag. Royal Dutch was 32½, Shell Transport 31½-16, and Mexican Eagle 2.

Realizing sales led to reactions in the rubber shares.

Heavy offerings from the Continent resulted in a decline in Kafirs. Although industrials were irregular, the undertone was cheerful.

Hudson's Bay was 7½.

**RAILROADS' TRAFFIC
MUCH INCREASED.
EXCEPTING COAL**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Excluding coal, American railroads carried more traffic during 1922 by 16 per cent than in any previous year of their history, according to final reports compiled today by the car service division of the American Railway Association.

Due to the five months' strike of coal miners, the amount of coal transported was less by 7 per cent than the amount carried during 1921.

Loadings of all commodities other than coal during 1922 totaled 36,245,173 cars, compared with 31,247,816 in 1921, and 35,036,341 in 1922. Including the coal shipments, which amounted to 7,448,341 cars, the total freight traffic of 1922 was estimated at 43,713,519 carloads.

**MARKS ON WAY TO
VANISHING POINT**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—German marks continued their course toward the vanishing point in today's foreign exchange market, establishing another new low record at 55-100 of a cent a hundred, or 18,181 to the American dollar.

At the normal, or pre-war rate of exchange, which was 23.8 cents each, 18,181 marks would have been worth \$4,327.08.

NOT ENOUGH MARKS

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Reichsbank cannot turn out paper money fast enough to meet the country's needs, as the value of the mark collapses. New bank notes, printed at the rate of 25,000,000 marks a day do not supply the demand.

MARK SINKS LOWER

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The German mark was \$2.00 to the pound sterling at the opening of the London Exchange today.

**CANADA'S DECEMBER
EXPORTS GREATER**

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Canada's exports of domestic produce and manufactured articles during December, 1922, were higher in value by \$24,568,662 than the exports of December, 1921, as shown by the summary of Canadian trade for last month, issued by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The totals for the two months were: December, 1922, \$110,870,825; 1921, \$86,304,163.

ANACONDA BONDS SOLD

The new issue of \$100,000,000 Anaconda Mining Company 6 per cent bonds has been oversubscribed and books are closed.

Will Be Sent Without Cost

This booklet "How to Select Safe Bonds" has been prepared for you by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. It is a booklet which will help you to select safe bonds and to protect your investment. It is a booklet which will help you to select safe bonds and to protect your investment. It is a booklet which will help you to select safe bonds and to protect your investment.

**EIGHT WAYS
to Test the Safety of
Every Investment**

1. Is Your Investment Protected By Property of Permanent Value? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells why investments should be protected by property having a permanent value well in excess of the amount of the entire loan.
2. Does Your Claim Command Payment Before Other Obligations? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells what securities come before all others in obligation to pay promptly and fully.
3. Has The Property a Sufficient Earning Power? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells why a safe property must have an annual earning power of at least two and a half times the total annual interest on the loan.
4. Is The Property Adequately Protected By Insurance? An important consideration, as fire often wipes out overnight a valuable property.
5. Is It Properly Managed? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells why proper management is essential to insure prompt payment of interest and principal upon maturity.
6. Is The Title Clear? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells a sure way of insuring against loss through faulty title.
7. What Is The Moral Character Of The Borrower? As important as proper management—explained in this interesting booklet.
8. Who Offers The Securities You Buy? "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells why even the experienced investor depends for safety to a great extent upon the reputation and length of service of the Banking House offering the investment. It tells of the conservative policy of painstaking investigation and selection which has made it possible for George M. Forman & Company to sell bonds for 87 years without loss to a customer, large or small.

MAIL THIS REQUEST BLANK
Let "How to Select Safe Bonds" show you definitely how you can enjoy with absolute safety a larger income from your investment. Mail this request blank for your copy of this interesting booklet. No obligation.

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Dept. 302, 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
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Please mail me, without cost or obligation, a copy of your booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds." No solicitor is to call upon me.

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Address.....
City.....State.....

GOVERNOR HARDING PLEASED TO COME TO NEW ENGLAND

W. F. G. Harding, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board and newly elected governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was at his desk for the first time Tuesday morning.

He expressed his pleasure at coming to New England. During his term of office as governor of the Federal Reserve Board his interests were national and world-wide in scope so that

he does not pretend any detailed familiarity with conditions in the Federal reserve district. However, he wishes to become closely identified with New England and to become thoroughly acquainted with New England people, their industries and local financial and economic conditions.

Asked for his opinion as to the trend of the cotton industry toward the south, Governor Harding indicated that he did not share the fears of those who think that New England is "slipping" industrially. Recognizing that the south has certain advantages for the manufacture of tex-

tiles in closer proximity to the supply of raw cotton and its milder climate, reinforced in recent years by an ample supply of skilled labor as a new generation of textile workers has grown up in the south, Governor Harding said that competition between the north and south in the cotton industry is likely to be keener in the future than in the past.

COMMERCE OFFICE MAY CLOSE
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—There is surprise here that the Swedish Foreign Office is contemplating abandonment of its special commercial department. Financial stringency is said to be the reason.

BRITISH TEXTILES FACTOR IN JAPAN

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Inroads are being made by the British on the textile trade of Japan and the United States in India, regaining market supremacy lost temporarily during the war. India in seven months to the end of October increased textile imports 444,000,000 yards, but in the same period imports from Great Britain increased 268,000,000 yards.

For the first 11 months of 1922 British shipments to India totaled 1,247,000,000 square yards, compared

with 990,000,000 in the similar period the year before, an increase of 26 per cent. Lancashire continues to be unfavorably affected by the low prices which must be made to obtain business.

LOFT, INC., POSITION
Loft, Inc., has 120,000 to 130,000 cash and Liberty bonds and no bank loan. The estimated earnings for 1922 will be about the same as in 1921, when \$100,000 or \$110,000 a share was shown after taxes.

STOCK PRICE FOR EMPLOYEES
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has fixed price of common stock for subscription by employees in 1922 at \$39.25 a share.

These bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000 Anaconda Copper Mining Company

First Consolidated Mortgage Series A Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds

To be dated February 1, 1923

Authorized Issue of Bonds, \$200,000,000

To mature February 1, 1953

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registrable as to principal only, interchangeable with fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and authorized multiples. Interest payable February 1 and August 1 without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on any interest date on thirty days' prior notice at 105 if redeemed on or before February 1, 1933, at 103½ thereafter if redeemed on or before February 1, 1943, and at 102 thereafter and prior to maturity. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

and
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

The Company will refund upon proper application the Pennsylvania Four Mills Tax to holders of Series A Bonds resident in that State.

The Mortgage will provide for a Sinking Fund to retire all present and future issues of Series A Bonds by maturity

The following information has been furnished by Mr. John D. Ryan, Chairman of the Board of Directors:

Business: The Anaconda Copper Mining Company together with the companies which have been heretofore consolidated with it have for nearly forty years occupied a position as the world's largest producers of copper and silver with also a large output of zinc, lead, gold, arsenic and other important metals, besides treating upon a custom basis large quantities of ores and metals for other producers. Through its acquisition of the American Brass Company, which is the largest factor in the world in the manufacturing and fabricating of copper and brass, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has become a completely integrated organization covering every step in the copper industry, and now proposes to acquire a majority of the capital stock of the Chile Copper Company which has the most extensive and one of the most valuable known bodies of copper ore in the world.

Purpose: Through the issuance of these Bonds and of **Issue:** \$50,000,000 Debentures, the Company will acquire 2,200,000 shares, constituting more than 50% of the outstanding capital stock of the Chile Copper Company, will redeem the entire issue of its \$23,080,100 Ten-Year Secured Gold Bonds Series B 7%, and will reimburse its treasury in part for the acquisition of the capital stock of the American Brass Company. The remaining proceeds will increase the Company's working capital.

Security: The Bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will be secured by a direct mortgage lien on all the plants, real estate and equipment owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at the date of the execution of the Mortgage and by the pledge thereunder of shares of capital stock of certain controlled companies, subject to the prior payment of \$24,669,000 outstanding Series A 6% Ten-Year Secured Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1929, which are non-callable. The total aggregate value of such properties and the assets of the said companies amounts to more than \$173,000,000, as included in the consolidated balance sheet of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

The Mortgage will contain provisions for its modification, in cer-

tain respects, with the assent of holders of 75% of outstanding bonds.

The Company will also specifically pledge with the Trustee for the prior security of Bonds issued under the First Consolidated Mortgage, shares of capital stock of the Chile Copper Company, American Brass Company and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company which, on the basis of actual cost, represents a value in excess of \$130,000,000.

Balance Sheet: On the basis of the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of September 30, 1922, after giving effect to the application of the proceeds of the sale of these \$100,000,000 Bonds and to the issue of \$50,000,000 Debentures, the net tangible assets, after deducting all liabilities, except funded debt, are \$382,335,995, as compared with a mortgage indebtedness of \$124,669,000 and a total funded debt, including the Debentures, of \$174,669,000.

Earnings: The combined average annual net income of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the American Brass Company, before interest and depreciation, but after Federal taxes, for the ten years ended December 31, 1921, amounted to \$26,090,408 per year which is almost 3½ times the annual interest charges on the presently proposed mortgage indebtedness, including this issue, and over two and one-quarter times the annual interest charges on the total funded debt, including the proposed issue of Debentures.

While unsatisfactory conditions prevailed during the first part of the year 1922, operations during the last half of the year have resulted in earnings available for interest and depreciation at the rate of over \$12,000,000 per annum.

Because of an exceptionally low production cost the Chile Copper Company on the basis of a 15c price for copper should show an average profit before interest, depreciation and depletion of over \$14,000,000 per annum at the present rate of production.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

The Bonds are offered if, as and when issued and received by us subject to authorization of the Company's stockholders and to approval by counsel of all legal matters. It is anticipated that delivery of interim receipts will be made on or about February 1, 1923.

Price 96½ and Interest, Yielding over 6.25%

Against confirmed sales, we will accept in payment, bond for bond, Anaconda Copper Mining Company Ten-Year Secured Gold Bonds, Series A 6%, due January 1, 1929, at 102 and accrued interest to February 1, 1923, and Ten-Year Secured Gold Bonds, Series B 7%, due January 1, 1929, at 104 and accrued interest to February 1, 1923, the difference in each case to be paid in cash at the time of delivery of the new bonds of the Company. Special forms of interim receipts will be issued covering these exchanges. Bonds issued in exchange for Ten-Year Secured Gold Bonds, Series A 6%, will be in addition to the amount of this offering.

Guaranty Company of New York	The National City Company
Bankers Trust Company, New York	The Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York
Dillon, Read & Co.	Lee, Higginson & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Brown Brothers & Co.
E. H. Rollins & Sons	Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
White, Weld & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks
Hayden, Stone & Co.	Kean, Taylor & Co.
Redmond & Co.	Marshall Field, Gore, Ward & Co.
Cassatt & Co.	Edward B. Smith & Co.
Blyth, Witter & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Old Colony Trust Company	First National Bank
Boston	Boston
Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh	The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago	The Northern Trust Company, Chicago
First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland
The Union Trust Company, Cleveland	Anglo London Paris Company
San Francisco	Bank of Italy
	San Francisco
	Mercantile Securities Co.
	San Francisco

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied. We do not guarantee but believe it to be correct.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE INSTALLED

Outlines New Policies—Says Organization Hopes to Remove Causes of Criticism

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (Special).—Following the ceremonies inaugurating John J. Stream into the office of president of the Chicago Board of Trade today, the new head of the organization in his installation speech said:

"The incoming administration has a full realization of the gravity of the problems that now beset our organization. There are three major questions that will require our earnest thought: First, the Capper-Tincher law; second, the farm bureau's demands on us for membership; and third, big business as now practiced on our exchange.

"Of these, the question of 'big business' is most vital. We will need your help and hearty co-operation if we are to succeed in the proper determination of these and other vexatious questions. Success, however, will not rest with us until we have first placed our house in order and removed from within the causes that have been the source of all our antagonisms. Until these evils are eradicated it will be of little avail for us to shout our virtues from the housetops or damn the agitator or reformer. We must have clean hands if we are successfully to plead our cause for public confidence.

"From events in the past and more particularly from those of recent date, it has become painfully apparent even to the most casual observer that the practices of big business on our exchange are fast becoming a menace, and unless checked and brought within proper bounds, can result only in the ultimate destruction of our organization.

"There is no quarrel with big business that is legitimately conducted on lines of fair play, but unfortunately big business is not always given to just and equitable practices. This question does not agitate us alone. It is a problem which the national Government has seen fit to regulate by the creation of the un-American system of bureaus and commissions for business inquisition and control.

Capper-Tincher Law

"There will be no escape from further and similar governmental interference and regulation until business discontinues the practices that violate the public conscience. Our neglect to correct the abuses that have entered into our trade has brought upon us the Capper-Tincher law, with its destruction of our individual freedom of action. We must at once apply corrective measures to our situation if we are to avoid further public stragulation.

"The Chicago Board of Trade has for more than 70 years weathered the storms of every commercial upheaval. During all these years it has continued to render service of invaluable value to the agricultural interests of the country. It has been able to accomplish this and more because of the soundness of its marketing system and for no other reason. Our future trading system is fundamentally sound. Its commercial value has been demonstrated times without number. Its legality has been fixed by final authority. The most prejudiced minds have acknowledged its necessity as a marketing agency and as a vehicle for the carrying of our surplus crops from producer to consumer. It is without a peer for economy and efficiency. It would indeed be a calamity to the agricultural interests of the country should the Board of Trade, for any reason, cease to exist.

To Restore Confidence

"It shall be our aim and endeavor to free our markets of all objectionable features, to re-establish public confidence and to re-affirm the return of the investor, hedger and all the elements that participate in our markets and whose activities make for the prosperity of our members and the preservation of our exchange.

"As to the Capper-Tincher law our procedure will depend largely on the ruling of the Supreme Court. A declaration that the act is unconstitutional may beget other congressional enactments harmful to our interests, which this administration will oppose by every honorable means. Since the law, however, has been declared constitutional, it will be acknowledged promptly by us with the immediate tender of our good offices to the Secretary of Agriculture, with the expression of a desire to co-operate with him in every way in making the law effective.

"The question of the farm bureau and their demands for membership in our exchange is of very serious import because of their monopolistic features and the destructive influence on our fundamental rules. Nevertheless it will be the policy of this administration to establish a more friendly relationship with the farmers' representatives, even to the extent of admitting them to membership, provided we can reach some common ground upon which we can all agree without doing violence to the rights of either party.

"It will be the policy of this administration to effect a closer contact with the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, to the end that this association may be of service to our national Government and that it may take the proper place of influence in national affairs affecting the interests of our membership."

8%—Securities—8%

Write for booklet.

Lec Broom & Duster Company

Lincoln, Nebraska

Before you decide on your Chicago Warehousing connections, investigate the facilities and service of—

Continental Warehouse Co.

416-434 West 12th Place—Chicago

Sprinkled warehouses in the heart of the freight terminal district

WHEAT MARKET IS IRREGULAR BUT FINALLY RALLIES

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Wheat opened irregular at unchanged figures to %c. lower, with May \$1.20% @ 1.21 and July \$1.13% @ 1.14%, and was followed by moderate declines all around and then something of a rally.

Corn and oats were relatively firm because more or less of the smallness of receipts of corn here. After opening %c. off, May 73% @ 73%, the corn market scored slight gains. Oats opened unchanged to %c. lower, May 43% and later recovered with corn.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

50 West Point Mfg 125% up 1%
5 B & M pf class A 25
3 Norwich & Wor 31 pf 90%, up %
72 Lawrence (Mass) 31 pf 1% up %
17 W L Douglas Shoe pf 98-97
4 Draper Corp 170%, up 4%
50 Fitchburg C & S (ex-div) 82%-%
10 F M Hoyt Shoe pf 78%
10 Canadian C 31 pf 17, up %
8 Fisk Rubber 1st pf 67% up 1%
5 Merrimac Chemical 91%, up %
15 Caceres Rub Shoe pf 40, off 1
15 Conn Lt & Power pf 113%
75 Puget Sd P & Lt 6 pf 80%, off 1%
5 do common 53%, off %
225 U S Worsted Com rts 3c
10 Metropolitan Filling Sta pf 10%
10 do common 1%
80 Ludlow Mfg Assn rts 6% up 1%

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Prime Eligible Banks—	4%	4%
Outside commercial paper—	4%	4%
Year money—	4%	4%
Customers' com'l loans—	4% @ 5%	4% @ 5%
Individual cus. col. loans—	5%	5%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	60 days	90 days	120 days
Prime Eligible Banks—	4%	4%	4%
Outside commercial paper—	4%	4%	4%
Year money—	4%	4%	4%
Customers' com'l loans—	4% @ 5%	4% @ 5%	4% @ 5%
Individual cus. col. loans—	5%	5%	5%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4%
New York	4%
Philadelphia	4%
Cleveland	4%
Richmond	4%
Atlanta	4%
San Francisco	4%
St. Louis	4%
Chicago	4%
Minneapolis	4%
Dallas	4%
San Antonio	4%
Fort Worth	4%
Memphis	4%
Indianapolis	4%
Columbus	4%
Dayton	4%
Evansville	4%
Harlem	4%
London	4%
Paris	4%
Rome	4%
Berlin	4%
Brussels	4%
Amsterdam	4%
Antwerp	4%
Frankfurt	4%
Hamburg	4%
Stockholm	4%
Copenhagen	4%
Oslo	4%
Stockholm	4%
Copenhagen	4%
Oslo	4%
Stockholm	4%
Copenhagen	4%
Oslo	4%

Clearing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$78,000,000
Year to date	\$78,000,000
Balances	\$24,000,000
Exchs. for week	\$24,000,000
P. R. bank credit	\$23,500,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.85 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
Demand	\$4.85 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Belgium	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Switzerland	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Italy	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Spain	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Portugal	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Greece	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Japan	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
China	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
India	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Philippines	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Manila	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Yokohama	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
London	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Paris	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Rome	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Berlin	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Brussels	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Amsterdam	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Antwerp	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Frankfurt	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Hamburg	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Stockholm	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Copenhagen	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2
Oslo	0.067 1/2	0.068 1/2

*Cents a thousand.

OIL MERGER DENIED

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The chairman at the meeting of the Apex Trinidad Oil fields denied the rumors of absorption by the Shell Company and said there have been unofficial discussions on the subject, but the board has not considered any proposals.

Baker, Walsh & Company

Conservative Investments

29 South La Salle Telephone Randolph 4533

CHICAGO

EUROPEAN SERVICE

Responsible export and import broker leaving Feb. 6th for England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy, will buy or sell on a commission basis. Your correspondence is solicited.

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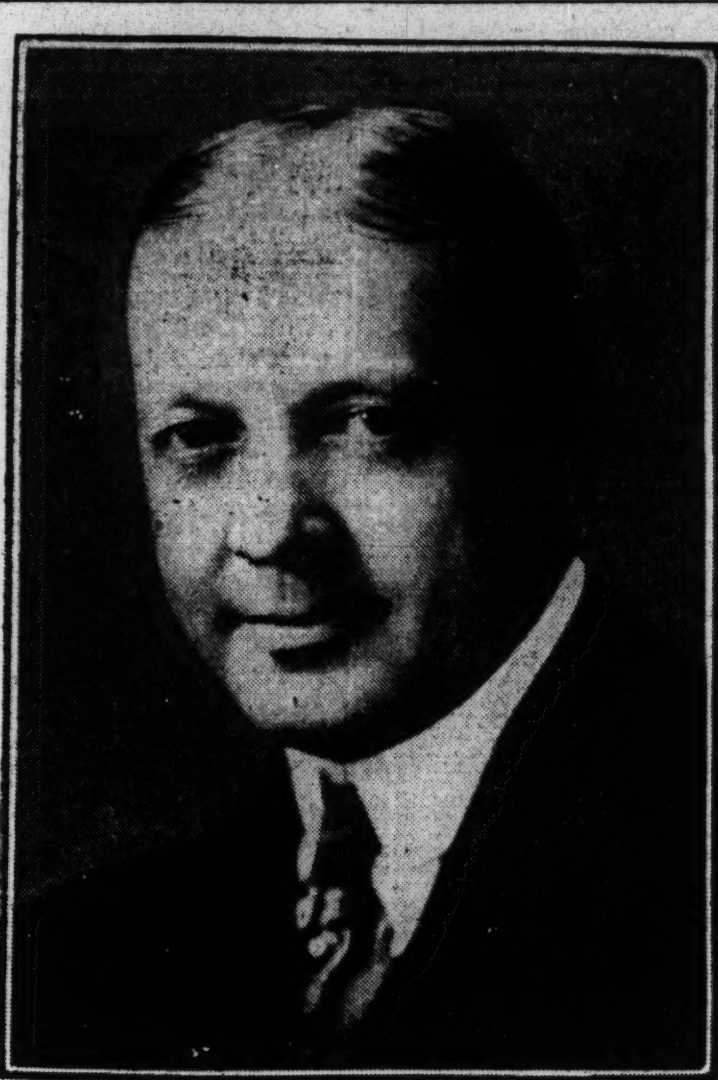
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THE J. G. WHITE

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John J. Stream

"CLEAN house and conciliate" is to be the motto of the new administration of the Chicago Board of Trade under the presidency of John J. Stream, who was installed today. Recognition of the fact that new conditions have arisen which must be met with public-spirited co-operation and not with antagonism is the idea on which Mr. Stream's policy is based. He believes the enlightened carrying out of this idea will check and disarm agitation now directed against the Board of Trade and save that institution for a career of further usefulness in the world's grain trade.

Mr. Stream is exceptionally well fitted for his task. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Trade for 20 years. A strong movement was started in 1920 to make him president, but he could not accept then because of the pressure of his private interests.

He was vice-president in 1917, when he was called to Washington to serve as director of the coarse grain division of the national food administration. He performed the duties of that position in such a way as to give him national prominence among grain men. He directed the movements of supplies in this country and the allotments for export to both the allied governments and their peoples.

He was raised in Indiana, and went to Chicago as a boy in search of a job. He has grown up in the grain trade and is a member of the important cash houses of Shaffer & Stream and J. C. Shaffer & Co.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET ENJOYS A MODERATE UPTURN

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The losses in Monday's trading were largely regained in yesterday's live-stock market, sales ranging from 10c to 25c higher in the sheep and hog sections, with cattle steady to stronger. Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; fairly active; killing quality plain; beef steers, mostly steady; better grades, weighty kinds, strong; closed weak to 15c lower on medium grades; top maturing steers, \$11.00; best yearlings, \$11.25; light mixed steers and heifers, \$11; bulk beef steers, \$10.50 @ 10; she-steady and bulls, steady to 15c lower; spots, 25c off on bulls; veal calves, 25c to 50c higher; stockers and feeders, about steady; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, around \$11; upward to \$12 @ 12.25 to shippers; bulk beef heifers, \$8 @ 8; bulk bologna bulls, around \$8.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; opened around 25c higher, later dull; advancer mostly lost on butchers; bulk 150 to 210-pound average, \$8.40 @ 8.50; top, \$8.50; bulk 225 to 300-pounders, early, \$8.15 @ 8.25; late bidding, \$7.90 @ 8; weighty packing sows, mostly \$7 @ 7.25; desirable pigs, \$5 @ 5.50; holdover liberal.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; fat lambs, steady to 10c higher; top, \$14.65 to city butchers, \$14.60 to packers; bulk desirable fat woolled lambs, \$14.10 @ 14.50; most clipped fat lambs, \$12.25 @ 12.40; bulk feeding lambs, \$14 @ 14.50; fed yearling wethers, steady; choice kind, \$12.45 @ 12.75; sheep, weak to sharply lower; heavy fat ewes, \$5 @ 5; lighter weights, up to \$7.65 paid for one load 115-pound ewes; aged 120-pound wethers, \$8.

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

\$175,000

LANSING, MICHIGAN

4 1/2% Coupon Bonds

Due June 1, 1937 to 1944

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation 1922 \$129,800,779

Net Debt 4,935,918

ALL MATURITIES TO YIELD 4.20%

BOND DEPARTMENT

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 22 Boylston Street

BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

Tax-Exempt in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. Free of Normal Federal Income Tax.

\$200,000

UNITED SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY

of Boston, a Massachusetts Corporation

7% Participating First Preferred Stock

Par \$100

A manufacturing company is known by the customers on its books. The United Soda Fountain Co. has over 500, one, The United Retail Candy Stores, having purchased as high as 27 installations. Other leading customers include, The Armco Co. (5 installations), F. G. Shattuck & Co. (Schaffa's) (19 installations), National Drug Stores (5 installations), R. S. Kresge & Co., Jordan Marsh Co., Jackson's Confectionery stores, Woodward Drug Co. and others of similar standing. The business of the United Soda Fountain Co. is built on character. Its factory is working overtime to cope with orders, and the present issue is to permit further sound expansion.

For further information address

Barstow, Hill & Co., Inc.

68 Devonshire St. Boston

HARTMAN CONCERN HAS BIG SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Hartman Corporation's net sales in 1922 were \$14,500,000, an increase of \$3,100,000 or 27 per cent as compared with 1921. More remarkable than this was the percentage of increase in net sales by quarters. The first quarter increased 5 per cent, the second 13 per cent, the third 36 per cent, and the fourth 56 per cent.

It is understood net earnings after all writeoffs and taxes will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000, or more than 10 per cent of sales.

DIVIDENDS

The Martin-Parry Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15c per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record at the close of business Jan. 20, 1923.

The Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15c per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record at the close of business Jan. 20, 1923.

The Public Service Investment Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, and a dividend of \$1.50 on the common, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15c per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share has been declared by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15. The last quarterly dividend was \$2 a share. It will be recalled that on Dec. 30 last, the company paid a special cash dividend of \$2.50 a share.

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 14 to stock of record March 31, and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Champion Copper Company declared a dividend of 17 a share, payable Jan. 24 to stock of record Jan. 17.

The Yellow Taxi Company of Chicago declared a dividend of 17 a share, payable Jan. 24 to stock of record Jan. 17.

The Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company a monthly dividend of 60 cents a share, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Industrial Trust Company of Providence declared a dividend of \$1 a share in addition to the regular quarterly of \$3.

Lindsay Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The following mills in Fall River, Mass., have declared dividends:

Lincoln Manufacturing Company: a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Davis Mills: a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 24 to stock of record March 10.

Mechanics Mills: a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Narragansett Mills: a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Merchants Manufacturing: a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Hoar Manufacturing Company: a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Staford Mills: a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Wampanoag Mills: a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

COTTON TRADE BRIGHTENS

LONDON, Jan. 17.—"Bullish" sentiment in New York and brighter trade prospects in Lancashire have caused a rise in cotton prices to 16d, a pound, the highest price reached in more than two years. Cotton mills are being started up again.

In the first quarter last year the Nash began to break previous records with a volume that exceeded the corresponding period of 1921 by 51 per cent. The customary mid-winter decline in demand had no appreciable effect on the Nash, and in September, while the industry as a whole reported shipments of 24 per cent less than in August, Nash deliveries gained 8 per cent.

MUTUAL OIL VOTING TRUST

A voting trust agreement for the Mutual Oil Company stock has been formed, the trustees being Henry S. Osler, Carl H. Pforzheimer, and William Joyce Thompson. The New York Trust Company is the depository. A substantial amount of Mutual stock has already been deposited, and arrangements have been made whereby a large majority of stock will be deposited.

REBUILDING OF SMYRNA

LONDON, Jan. 17.—French capitalists are reported to be negotiating with Turkey for a concession to rebuild Smyrna.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Special).—The collector's assessment of duty at the rate of 80 per cent ad valorem on imported colored figured mercerized cotton and artificial silk leno fabrics, and on artificial silk leno, is affirmed in an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers overruling a protest of the Joseph Horne Company of Pittsburgh. The fabrics in question were classified as being in chief value of artificial silk and duty assessed at the 60 per cent rate under paragraph 519 of the tariff act of 1913. The importers claimed that the goods should have been classified as Jacquard figured upholstery goods, with duty at the rate of only 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258. This contention is denied in a lengthy opinion by Judge Howell.

In another ruling the customs board reduces the duty on black plush commercially known as hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton such as is used for making men's hats. This plush was assessed at 50 per cent under paragraph 314, tariff act of 1913. The board finds that duty should have been levied at the rate of only 10 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 382.

Sustaining protests of Forrest & Morrison and J. K. Wilson & Son, Inc., the customs board finds that Jacquard figured laces, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, act of 1913, should have been assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258 as Jacquard figured upholstery goods.

OIL INTERESTS IN POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (By Mail).—The so-called Committee of French Petroleum Traders is reversed in Poland. The committee consists of an amalgamation of about 600,000,000 of French francs, including the French-Polish Petroleum Company, the Dombroff Petroleum Company, the French Petroleum Company, the Limanovo Company, the French Petroleum Company of

WOMEN OF JAPAN ADVANCE TOWARD EQUAL SUFFRAGE GOAL

Mrs. Kubushiro Says Educational Movement Is Preceding
Definite Stand for Enfranchisement

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Ochim Kubushiro, now in London on a brief visit, is one of Japan's most prominent women. Temperance reform is, perhaps, her special subject, but, of late years, women's suffrage and ameliorative legislation for women and children have occupied much of her attention. She headed the Japanese delegation to the recent International Convention of the World's Christian Temperance Union at Philadelphia, which was attended by 600 delegates from 37 countries, and afterward attended the Anti-Alcohol Convention at Toronto.

Mrs. Kubushiro told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The Japanese Government has not yet given universal suffrage to men, but the franchise is constantly widening every year. Certain women who pay taxes, or conduct businesses on their own account, are granted the municipal vote, but, so far, the Government has made no attempt to further enfranchise women."

We feel that this question depends largely upon the women themselves, and my own feeling is the matter is that we must move slowly, and educate ourselves more completely before we make a definite stand for the right of suffrage, as the first great step towards obtaining it. Tokyo is the women's society in the country on the subject of suffrage, and it is merely a matter of time and propaganda before our women obtain their full political rights."

Japanese women are becoming more

Independent every day. Although women are not yet permitted to practice as lawyers, we have numbers of women teachers, inspectors, civil servants, and even policemen. Japanese women already possess considerable political power, even though wielded unofficially. Since the assembly of the League of Nations has taken up the subject of the traffic in women and children, the protection of Japanese girls is arousing a great deal of attention. Six thousand letters were recently written by prominent Japanese women, and sent out to 400 women's organizations, these being asked to interview their special member of Parliament on the subject. The Japanese press has been particularly helpful in this matter.

As regards temperance reforms, great progress has recently been made. Japanese women have been working for years to get a law passed which should prevent liquor from being sold to young people below a certain age, and on March 25 the Japanese Diet passed a law which forbids the sale of alcohol to young persons under 20. The credit for this piece of legislation is mainly due to Mr. Shō Nemoto, who has labored to this end in the Diet for more than a generation, and also to Mrs. Kaki Yajima.

We are now trying to raise enough money to provide all the public and private schools and libraries throughout Japan and Korea with scientific instruction upon alcohol and other narcotics. A sum of \$10,000 will enable us to reach all the children in the country. Already sufficient funds have been subscribed to educate \$31,000 children. Seeing that 80 per cent of Japanese women are total abstainers, as well as all young people under 20, surely prohibition for the whole country cannot much longer be delayed.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The memory of the year 1922 will long linger among members of the brotherhood as the most memorable in Masonic annals in England. Hitherto the year 1874 has held the record, for that year witnessed the election of a very popular prince, afterward King Edward VII, to the position of Grand Master of English Freemasonry, in succession to the late Marquess of Ripon, and the initiation into Freemasonry of his brother, the Duke of Connaught. The year that has just ended, however, witnessed the investiture of the grandson of that popular monarch, the Prince of Wales, in the present day into the Senior Warden's chair of the Grand Lodge of England by the royal initiate of 1874, who has proved himself a right worthy successor to his brother as Grand Master of England.

Domestic matters came in for serious consideration during the year, and the craft was called upon to decide as to the locale of its future home—the building which is to be erected as a memorial to the very large number of members of the craft who made the supreme sacrifice in the war, a project initiated by the Grand Master himself, and known as the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. By an overwhelming majority it was decided to remain in Great Queen Street, which has been the home of the craft for 150 years, and where sufficient land has been acquired for the erection of a structure suitable in every respect for the purpose. The past year has witnessed increased enthusiasm and support for this scheme. In all, 479 lodges have qualified as "Hall Stone" lodges—guaranteeing a minimum contribution of 10 guineas (or 5 guineas, in certain cases) from each member. Of this number, no fewer than 198 have qualified during 1922, the third year of the existence of the scheme. Masonic benevolence has well sustained its self-imposed standard. The three central institutions, girls', boys' and old people's—to take them in the chronological order of their foundation—collected more than £250,000, while the Mark Benevolent Fund created a record at its annual festival in its return of over £10,118, and the Masonic Home has also made great strides toward its ultimate, viz., the creation of an endowment fund which shall yield a sufficient income for all future requirements. The girls' institution has accepted 126 candidates and the boys' 164.

These central demands, to which so noble a response has been made, have not lessened enthusiasm in the support of local lodges. Among them it has been important of these was the festival held by East Lancashire Freemasons at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, Provincial Grand Master, when more than £38,000 was collected, this sum being applied toward the £150,000 that will be necessary for the erection of a Masonic Hall in that city, which shall serve as headquarters for the Province. The Bristol Masonic Benevolent Institution, which was founded to celebrate the jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria, held its own jubilee and, small though the Province is, grants in benevolence amounting to £966 were made. Bradford also is taking steps to erect its own Masonic Hall, and for that purpose the lodges and chapters have formed a Bradford Masonic Association, and it has been decided to tax every member in the city with a sum spread over a certain number of years which will, in the aggregate, meet the cost incurred in the scheme.

There is no statement in the demand for new lodges. No fewer than 138 warrants for Craft lodges have been issued during 1922 as compared with 133 in 1921. Fifty-one charters for Royal Arch chapters and 28 warrants for Mark lodges were sanctioned, the numbers for 1921 being 60 and 23 respectively.

The colonies have, for a time, the loan of two well-known English Free-

maçons. The Earl of Strathbrock, Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk and Deputy Grand Master, has become the Grand Master of Victoria, while Viscount Jellicoe has assumed responsibility in Tasmania.

The Grand Chapter of Scotland has granted a charter for a new chapter to be known as Uganda, No. 543, which will be held in Kampala. Claud A. Low, Grand Master of the Eastern Division Cape Province, has forwarded a very interesting account of the progress of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in that region of South Africa. A border province to include Roxbury, Peebles, Selkirk, and Berwickshire, has been formed to take effect as at the vernal equinox.

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Jennings has been reinstated Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India and among the grand superintendents appointed are General Sir Claud Jacob, Northern India; H. T. Acton, Eastern India; and Lieut.-Col. A. W. Lee, Burma. Mr. Justice A. M. Kaji and M. F. Sethna Hony are among the deputy superintendents appointed. Lodge St. Andrew at Kulti, India, although only founded in 1921, now possesses its own temple, which has just been dedicated and opened free of fee. It is said to be a collecting and building feat without parallel in Indian Freemasonry.

The Lodge of Research, No. 200, Dublin, was founded for the association of installed masters who are subscribing members of lodges under the Irish Constitution to provide a center for students with a view to encouraging and fostering a love of Masonic research into history, antiquities, symbols, and ceremonies. The field has now been enlarged and Master Masons in good Masonic standing under the Irish Constitution and under other constitutions recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ireland (which term includes all American jurisdictions) are now eligible for membership. Members of this correspondence circle are entitled to be supplied with the annual transactions and to purchase other publications of the lodge at the price decided upon by the committee of management.

Provincial Grand Master J. H. Burrell, West Lancashire, the largest English province, has not lost any time in sending a request to the Grand Master for the September 1920 communication of Grand Lodge to be held within that province. If the invitation is accepted it is expected that the meeting will be held in Liverpool, where the extraordinary Grand Lodge was held some years ago, under the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the officers of Grand Lodge, laid the foundation stone of the chapter-house of the cathedral.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagare, formerly Grand Master Deputy of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, has been paying a visit to some London lodges. In the course of one of his addresses he delivered a paper in which the purpose of British rule in India had been to weld the different and varied communities of that empire into one nationality, teaching them the advantages of common union between different sections and different races, and that the British rule had aimed at elevating and educating the Indian character, Freemasonry had performed that task to a very measurable extent. The difficulty of the task lay in the fact that the peoples of India were many, divided into different races and castes, with varied sentiments and religious, languages and habits of life. In bringing men together at the same table, and destroying the unnatural differences which had existed for centuries, Freemasonry had played a great part.

MILWAUKEE SHOE PLANTS ARE BUSY
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Local shoe plants are still operating for the most part at capacity. They are sold up as a rule until early March, and pros-

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OAK TERRACE MIAMI'S SCENIC SUBURB IS AN IDEAL LOCATION FOR A HOME.

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Spacious place to retire in also desirable neighborhood, handy town center; good 7-room white cottage, bath, set tubs, open plumbing, elec. available, nice veranda, running water, lawn, 18300, heavy, 14-acre lovely tillage, spruce shaded abundance, apple, pear, berry, etc.; also with 1000 ft. of water, mid-winter special \$2800, terms \$100 down.
CLAPP COMPANY, Groton, Mass. Read for our Journal, Boston Office 284 Washington St.

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SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA—New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 bedrooms, attractively furnished; commanding direct view of ocean, view; double garage; \$200 per month during winter; inquire Mr. E. J. Edes, Hotel Derby, Los Angeles, Cal.

BOSTON—Unfurnished apartment, modern, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; beautifully located overlooking Fenway; steam heat, electric light, sum; business people. \$1000.00.
NEW YORK CITY—To suit all, 4-room apt., new, modern, 2nd floor, 1-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

DISK ROOM, real estate, executive, or retired gentleman; 1214 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 542 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CHICAGO—Practitioner has suite of 2 of 3 rms. in Willoughby Bldg. Address 8-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

CHICAGO—Furnished practitioner's office for rent afternoons, 1405 N. Dearborn Bldg., telephone Randolph 2817.

PRACTITIONER will rent, part time, attractive turn-out, central location, Tel. Afternoon, except Wed. Sat., Murray Hill 0212, N.Y.C.

THE PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, Little Bldg., part time, well furnished and equipped. Box L-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WARM, comfortable room on Broadway St. with kitchen privileges. Copy 3828-W, Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, attractive room; electric water, electric light; bus and car; desirable permanent home in private family, COLE, 24 Cambridge Place.

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CHICAGO—Large, outside room suitable for 2 men; electric light, bus and car; desirable permanent home in private family, COLE, 24 Cambridge Place.

CHICAGO—Wanted, lady to share kitchenette; furnished; with walking distance of Loop. Phone Harrison 1075.

NEW YORK CITY, 261 W. 26th St.—Attractive room, furnished, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; board optional; gentlemen. Kingsbridge 3332, evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 306 W. 92d St.—Students and business girls' room; clean, modern, used steam boiler. Address L. S. E. 1406a Belt Ave., St. Louis.

NEW YORK CITY, 415 West 115th St.—Electric light, newly furnished, modern, used steam boiler. Address L. S. E. 1406a Belt Ave., St. Louis.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 111th St.—Pretty front room, light and warm; ground floor; no other roomers; family two adults. Apt. 6.

NEW YORK CITY, 12 W. 47th St.—Large light front room, private apartment; women preferred. Telephone Bryant 8025, RICE.

NEW YORK CITY—Light modern room; furnished; permanent; bus and car; desirable permanent home in private family, COLE, 24 Cambridge Place.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West—Desirable sitting room with convenience of sleeping chamber. Apt. 4-N.

NEW YORK CITY—Large light room, next to bath, \$11. Apt. 51, 922 W. 113th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 121st St., 537—Two single rooms, desirable, \$8, 47, Morningland 5120, Apt. 4.

NEW YORK CITY, 201 W. 107th St., Apt. 6—Attractively furnished clean room, private family.

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ST. GEORGE, S. I., N. Y. CITY—Charming 3-room, 1 bath, facing bay; 30 min. Wall St.; electric light, running water, used steam boiler; rooms shared; \$11 up. Apt. 6.

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GENTLEMAN desires small, quiet, comfortable room, convenient to work, week; permanent; particulars; references. WM. TUCKER, 171 W. 57th St., New York City.

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WANTED—Child 12 months of age; give mother's care. Telephone Lafayette 4870, Chicago.

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WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
Order Work Appraising
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Established 1888, Packed Vans, Tel. Hay 3007, 3008, Expert packers of cars, furniture, etc., local and long distance moves, weekly trips to and from New York and Philadelphia; goods insured while in transit.
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You will enjoy the atmosphere
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Our enlarged department offers you
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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

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A Safe Bank with Courteous Service
Established 1892

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SUITS COATS DRESSES
CHILDREN'S COATS
Phone Oak Park 1800
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We specialize in high grade shoes and carry
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Literary Causerie

Travelers' Tales

By ERNEST RHYES

WHAT uncaptured spirit is there in travel, drawing us on to farther horizons than those we see out of window or beyond the next street-vista? In our delicious first adventures, inexperienced three or four-year-olds, we make a voyage into the next room, and discover a wonder in a crack of the floor or a gleam on the wall. As we grow, the unknown moves farther and farther away, until even the North and South Pole hardly content us, and we begin to speculate about a journey to the moon, or a Fokker-like glide into the wood beyond the world. Conditioned creatures as we are, tantalized by our narrow bounds, we want to exchange feet for wings, and attain the unconditioned. Every one of us says, at one time or another:

Since once I climbed the top-bough of the tree,
And sought to build my nest among the clouds,
I shall must on, although to Danger's Gate.

That is why, sitting at home, we turn with immense zest to books about the voyagers and adventures—to Hakluyt, "Purchas, His Pilgrims," Dampier, Marco Polo, the intrepid modern explorers, American and European, men and women, who have taken their courage in both hands, and gone to Ultima Thule.

It was a page with Antarctic cold, and bitter frost—a page from a recent travel-book—that set these adventurous thoughts going. The winter tides recalled another in a much older book, Alexander MacKenzie's "Voyages through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans." Toward the close of that vivid and sober narrative, he pictures the closing-in of winter in the fall of 1787. He gives a last glimpse of the summer-country still confronting them—beautiful meadows with deer and other animals grazing, and groves of poplars scattered irregularly over the scene. Then winter descends with November; on the eleventh a southwest wind with snow; on the twenty-second the river is sealed up with ice; on the twenty-seventh the frost is something less than the robin's foot. He tells us almost as brittle as glass. He ends with an unexpected lyric counterpoint, telling how surprised he was, walking in the woods at that hard time, to be greeted by the singing of a small bird, something less than the robin's foot. He tells us almost as brittle as glass. He ends with an unexpected lyric counterpoint, telling how surprised he was, walking in the woods at that hard time, to be greeted by the singing of a small bird, something less than the robin's foot.

When we are thoroughly and anxiously interested in a traveler's tale, we become wayfarers with him, and his wayfaring is more than the end of his journey. Yarrow unvisited and ranged with the rivers we know. That is why the Bird Elusive—the Pelican, the Kingfisher, the Swallow, the Cuckoo, are in our wanderings so significant. They point us on earth to the Otherworld, and reverse us to say with Tullius: "My original country is the region of the stars; I was in the court of Don before the birth of Gwydion; I go like one winged by the powers of the gleaming Crozier." When we read of the master of traveler's tales, Herodotus, it is not the Royal Road, secured by excellent caravansaries, and free from danger, that takes our vagabond fancy. No, it is that three-months journey, as Aristagoras preferred it, from the Ionian sea to the King's Palace at Susa, with a menace of traveler's mystery about it. For we are so made, so allured by the unknown, that, if we succeed at last in exploring and mapping out the whole earth, we shall need to plan a voyage to Aldebaran.

Those who are intimate with the large literature of the Antarctic, and are well read in the classics of that polar region, know that Cook's "Voyage to the South Pole" was the pilot book. It first showed that the old myths of Terra Australis and the idea of a paradisaic island continent, with lavish and fertile groves, were aboriginal fantasy. Cook told the world what the icebergs and icefloes were, and how they affected those winter fastnesses. After Cook, explorers had a better idea of what the Antarctic meant; and a Russian expedition, under Bellingshausen, found the first land there, in 1819. Twenty years later Ross followed with the Erebus (which gave its name to Mount Erebus) and the Terror. He fixed the South Magnetic Pole, and what he got back, the South Polar Continent began to assume attainable reality in the map of the unknown. The rest of the Antarctic chronicle is well known to us all—"The Discovery Expedition" of Scott; Shackleton's bid for the geographical South Pole, and professor David's attainment of the Magnetic South. In 1909 Scott published the plan of his second great attempt, which terminated so cruelly, while Amundsen in one brilliant dash attained the desired goal.

The present writer only saw Captain Scott once, while he was preparing for his last voyage. As a result of that visit, Scott wrote a brief note for Franklin's "Journey of the Polar Sea" (1819-1822) in Everyman's Library and spoke of that wonderful old nar-

native, "wonderful in its revelation of the simple character and faith of the man who wrote it." One discerned in Scott himself the Franklin fibre, crossed by more frail threads and housed in a small frame, of no Viking-like aspect.

Some of us still remember him as he was when a citizen in our midst, working over his charts in his London house. But now like the bird that appears only to disappear, he has come to signalize the adventure into the Unknown. It was reads over the winter fire, the narrative epilogue to his last book, supplied by Mr. Cherry-Garrard's "Worst Journey in the World," the sense of Scott's Antarctic Odyssey takes fresh hold upon one's imagination. In these solid volumes, some things we knew already are told over with needless iteration, but with their charts, sea and ice pictures, and original sketches, they do render the actual sensation of the Antarctic; and they do not take away the lure that lies behind all Travelers' Tales: Where lies the Land to which your Ship must go?

Reverently she puts forth in trim array: As vigorous as a Lark at break of day: Is she for tropic suns, or polar snow? What boots the inquiry?—Neither friend nor foe. She cares for let her travel where she may. She finds familiar names, a beaten way. Ever before her, and a wind to blow. Yet still I ask, what Haven is her mark? And almost as it was when ships were rare.

(From time to time, like Pilgrims, here and there, Crossing the waters) doubt, and something dark. Of these some reverential fear. Is with me at thy farewell, joyous bark! The pilgrim pulse in us beats quick and will not be denied. That is why such titles to a book as "Purchas, His Pilgrims" so attract us. We are all travelers, bound on a far quest, farther than the Poles, farther than the highest peak of Andes. We long to set free the spirit of adventure in us, and the Ship, the Bird, the sailing Cloud, are our symbols. So we turn over the leaves of Hakluyt or Purchas for a whet to our enterprise; and as we read how John Chilton "citizen of London, sailed into Nova Hispania," we look for an horizon that is remoter than the lost Atlantis or the City of Sarra.

Reactions of a Reader

IF ANYONE can propose a cruder, more obviously avoidable blunder than that of recommending a favorite book to a friend, let him now speak. It is distinctly annoying to loan a copy of the Carl Sandburg "Rootabaga Stories," for example, to a friend, only to have him come back with the retort that it is a "silly" book. A man whose discrimination is ordinarily to be trusted, and who has asked whether he had not ever enjoyed the skyscrapers that had a child, he shamelessly admitted that he had read only the first few chapters in the book, those not among the best. This was too much. Meditating along these lines, what exactly is a "silly" book or a "silly" play? Who shall decide? Once, in my youth, I laughed immoderately over the younger Sothorn in "Dundreary." Doubtless the characterization would delight as greatly today, yet the friends who were of the party on that former occasion were frankly bored, not to say scandalized, at my boisterous behavior. No one ought to insist, of course, that "The Rootabaga Stories" will cast its spell over all. This much is clear: phrases from the book have a truly alarming way of sticking themselves away in dim corners of the memory and popping out unceremoniously. For instance: "Whiteface pony spots on a green frog swimming in the moonshine." Who could forget that? I go about, muttering this under my breath, to the distraction of the friend who found the book "silly." After all, as Gimme the Ax said: "How do I know?"

While on this subject of the extraordinarily diverse opinions of the same book which may be held by persons of like mental caliber, it might be observed that, if it were not ridiculous to be surprised at anything, I should be amazed that any few glowing words of praise are heard for Arthur Machen's "Far Off Things." It is a mine of riches, a

History of the Opium Trade

The War Against Opium

A new book has just reached London, entitled "The War Against Opium," published by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking, an important body representing not only Western officials, business men and missionaries in China, but also high Chinese officials.

How necessary was the Jones Miller Act (the passing of which it was not possible to record in this book) is evident from the statement that the greater part of the 880,000 ounces of morphine which is admitted yearly into China in 1920 into China from Japan, reached the latter country in shipment under bond across the United States. This amount, which is sufficient to give every living Chinese at least four injections, is exclusive of what can have been sent in through the parcel post. The act may be said to have been a failure, but with the latter it is difficult for any authority to counter the wiles and stratagems of the smuggler.

Some of the methods of the smuggler recorded in this book are given by Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, who relates that "opium and other harmful drugs are found hidden in piping of railway cars, in the double coal cubicles, in coal cars, in the steel roofs of carriages, behind panels in

gracious book, quiet, and mellow and deep, pervaded by the aroma of its author's personality. Best of all, it throws valuable light upon his other books. Which, unquestionably, is the proper service of an autobiographical work by a favorite writer. Who wishes to hear what his hero likes for breakfast and the size of his collar? To learn too much of his eccentricities is likely to prove a disillusioning as to attend a lecture by a man whose writing is tremendously admired. What is wanted is information as to how the man came to write his books. And this Mr. Machen gives us, perhaps more generously than he knows. It is welcome news that another installment of his experiences will shortly be published in England.

There is no disputing that well-made books are peculiarly agreeable to read. Though their output is noticeably on the increase in America, since Mr. Knopf set the fashion so admirably, yet a fastidious person in the States is readily led into the pursuit of the English edition, to the discomfort of his private purse. Another thing that may quickly grow from this attitude is the forming of a hasty judgment of a book's worth from a first impression of its format. Naturally you will expostulate that this is not altogether fair. It isn't. Yet Polonius was right when he said that "the apparel oft proclaims the man." For instance, there is Mrs. Wharton's little classic, "Ethan Frome," lately issued in a limited edition, the sort of volume which it would be hard to praise too highly. It is almost saddening to reflect that Mr. Rogers type has already been distributed. Though many call me "high brow," I can almost find it in my heart to pity those who must continue to read this book in its ordinary setting. There was once a certain dealer in first editions who confessed that he had never read Butler's "Way of All Flesh," because he so rarely kept a first edition in his shop longer than a day or two (it would not have been there that long if I could have helped it!) and he could not bring himself to read the work in any less distinguished garb. That, if you like, is a "high brow" of the first water.

From the C. E. Montague of "Disenchantment" to him of "Another Temple Gone," in the current number of the London Mercury, is a leap in seven-leagued boots. Yet few will regret that they took it. Frown though some will at the subject matter, they will be captivated by unforgettable pictures of "the fawn-colored wilderness of the box." Some of us persistently turn an unresponsive ear to tales of the wronged heroine, committed by Ireland, for there lurks a memory of the radiant land we have known. It is refreshing to recover the scents and scenes of Ireland, as Mr. Montague enables his readers to do. He is on no less sure ground in writing of the River, for he has been there with the men on the Flanders front. And, oh, how he can write!

Regrettably as it is, for hopes were running high, disappointment must be faced in "The Enchanted April." We were assured that it would be found just beyond "Where the Blue Begins," that here was "Elizabeth" at her inimitable best. Yet it is not so. Decidedly the book is less clever than that of a few years ago. Though its pictures of the River are as delightful as ravishing, though its dialogue is original and now and then astonishingly convincing, the style is self-conscious. It is as if the "Author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden" were standing aside and saying: "Just see me in a decorative superlative heroine; my character drawing, my dialogue are not as the character drawing and dialogue of others." And it is somewhat cloyingly sentimental, say what you will for its originality. Another thing that bothers is this: Why must this writer always be known as a lovingly written "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." She has produced other books, some of which are able.

Excessively brilliant as is Mr. Guedalla's "The Second Empire," it yet seems an almost inevitable that Mr. Lytton Strachey. Perhaps this was bound to come when two such writers attempted the same thing—or so nearly so. It may not be Mr. Guedalla's fault that Mr. Strachey's "Queen Victoria" appeared first.

express trains, in the ventilators, among the car springs, in the brakes, in water-tight bags in the water tanks, in the window frames. . . . Morphine arrives from abroad in various chemical combinations, in sugar of milk, in saccharine, in soda. The drug gets into China, in fact, in every shape and in every likely and unlikely receptacle. The book does not restrict itself to what goes on in China, although the great country is undoubtedly the chief sufferer. It gives a full history of the growth of the opium trade, and deals with the British Imperial attitude, with the situation in "the States," in the East Indies, in India, and in Japan, while adequate attention is given to the legal aspects in practically every country.

As was observed in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago, and quoted with approval in the book: "It is the opportunity and privilege of this generation to participate in the League of Nations to bring about one of the greatest moral reforms that has ever taken place." There is a general hope, among those interested in the question in Great Britain, that America will be able, although not a member of the League of Nations, to accept the invitation extended last time to send a representative, either in addition to Mrs. Hamilton Wright, one of the assessors, or else definitely to appoint her to the position.



Empress Eugénie

Ten Months at Farnborough

The Empress Eugénie in Exile

By Agnes Carey. London: Eyre, Loder, Nash & Grayson, 12s. 6d. net.

In this eminently readable book describing 10 months spent at Farnborough, Miss Carey, who went as companion to the ex-Empress of the French in 1886, deals with a period of that strangely meteoric career of which not much has been written.

Queen Victoria found Napoleon III an enigma, and it is certain that but few of his own people, far less the rest of Europe, understood her, taking him at times too seriously, at others not seriously enough. The character of Eugénie, however, was never difficult to fathom, although the influence which it held she exercised over the Emperor, with regard to public affairs, was doubtless exaggerated.

Miss Carey has given an attractive portrait of the most beautiful, and, in some ways, the most brilliant crowned head in Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Her affection for the Empress, and the great interest she received from her, has not prevented the writing of a biography which, while it contains much gratitude and appreciation, is marked also by considerable discernment, not only of Eugénie's character, but of the place which she will occupy in history.

An Author's Characters

THE casual reader of an interesting story can have no suspicion of the arduous labor which the author has expended in the selection of the characters, and in the development of their personalities as the plot unfolds. As a matter of fact, if the reader consciously or unconsciously made aware of this, it would in itself be an evidence of lack of artistry in the author's work.

The method of working naturally differs with every writer, but, in all cases, it is the plot upon which he first focuses his attention. Unless he has a story to tell, naturally there is no occasion for writing it. Having a plot in view his next step is exactly the same as that of the theatrical manager who, with an accepted play before him, undertakes to select and engage those actors who, in his opinion, will best portray the parts to be enacted. In the case of the theatrical manager, however, the problem is simpler than with the novelist, for a mistake in selection on his part is usually easily remedied by dismissing the actor who is incompetent and securing one better fitted to the part. With a writer, however, a discovery that his character is miscast can scarcely come until the story is well under way, and to substitute at this point practically requires a rewriting of the story.

Unfolding the Plot From this it will be seen how important it is that the author should make no such mistake. With his plot in view, then, he must first decide what kind of characters will best enact the story. If they are to be realistic, he takes his people in composition from the life he sees around him; if they are to be idealistic, he selects men and women, not as they are, but as they ought to be; if they are to be caricatures, which was the favorite selection of Dickens, he is on more dangerous ground, but, whatever his selection, it must be intelligently made and then strictly adhered to. Having in hand his story and his characters, the author's next move is to produce situations which, in a cumulative way, enable his characters to unfold the story, working up by gradual and ever-increasing climaxes to the crisis which the story requires. This usually comes when the story is two-thirds completed. At this point the reader must be as familiar with the characters as he would with living personages around him; he must

The Tangled Web of History

The Trend of History

By William Kay Wallace. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.50.

To weave together the tangled web of history in an ordered design that will be apparent to the modern man, looking at his world from the point of view, is the purpose of the author of "The Trend of History." How well he succeeds is a matter of some doubt. Of the fact that this book contains an interesting—in many respects an original—presentation of the background out of which present day questions have arisen, there is no question. It is fairly apparent that the problems which appear to be unique in the history of the present are but a joined strand, the individual threads of which stretch back over a much longer history. We should be grateful to Mr. Wallace for bringing together purposely these threads, so that they can be studied in their relationship to each other, and, particularly, to their part in the larger strand they have helped to create.

It is unfortunate, however, that the author appears to approach his task not always as an historian, but as a writer—and the number of this type is legion—with certain pre-established conclusions for which, earnestly and with scholarly devotion, he seeks to find adequate premises. His style, often, is argumentative—a dangerous thing in an historian—and his method categorical, where it might better be descriptive.

The Author's Conclusions

Such an approach one might forgive if the conclusions at stake were of profound consideration. The trend of history, according to Mr. Wallace, is toward a great, new social institution, organized on a social and economic basis, dominated, probably, by "industrialism" and indirectly political. But it is a difficult question, whether economics is the determining factor in human progress, or whether, on the other hand, the economic factors—more complex in our present day civilization, but no more determinative—are now for the first time being understood and accorded the place of significance which was always theirs. And to agree with Mr. Wallace that religion, as a directive force in the world gave way to politics which, in turn, succumbed to the ascendancy of economics, is to overlook many facts in present day history which cannot so easily be disregarded. That religion of a certain kind has given way to religion of another kind, and politics of a certain type to politics of another type, may be admitted without agreeing that both have been supplanted by economics. In fact, it is in his effort to make clear the displacement of religion that the author is obliged to omit much significant material from his book. There is no adequate reference, for instance, to the political effects of the liberalization of religion, although Lecky has declared that the preaching of John Wesley was of greater significance for England than all the diplomatic achievements of Pitt on land and sea.

The rise of the Middle Class, the account of which is traced through several chapters, is of particular interest at the present time, and the author, in his chapter on "The Rise of Public Opinion," points out that "the contribution of the Middle Class to political philosophy and social

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THE HOME FORUM

The Society of Books

MANY and fascinating are the vagaries of the English vocabulary. Take for example the matter of suffices. Why should the adjectives manly, womanly, childlike have a connotation so cordial and friendly, while manish, womanish, childish are of a character so evidently derogatory? There is no obvious explanation, but the fact is clear enough. And this being the case, why when we are referring to a reader of books, are we driven to the adjective "bookish," instead of some pleasant word, like "bookly"? It would seem to be a sad commentary upon our contemporary civilization. For this was not always so.

To be sure, wise men of the past have been as alive as we to the dangers of too exclusive a literary life, a selfish and one-sided devotion to books, as Lord Bacon, when he remarks: To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humour of a scholar. And in the nineteenth century, Hazlitt writes: "The description of persons who have the fewest ideas of all are mere authors and readers. It is better to be able neither to read nor write, than to be able to do nothing else."

The bookworm wraps himself up in his web of verbal generalities, and sees only the glimmering shadows of things reflected in the minds of others. But these writers have merely pointed out extreme cases resulting from an over-indulgence in reading. In general the verdict is very different; for there are few topics which our great men of letters have treated with more gusto. Bacon, with his fine sanity and balance, pointing out the dangers of "the humour of a scholar," showed the great value of books: "They perfect nature and are perfected by experience," and each type of book has its peculiar function to perform: "histories make men wise, poets—witty, the mathematics—subtle, natural philosophy—deep, moral—grave, logic and rhetoric—able to contend." We can agree with Stevenson that books may be a poor substitute for experience, but why the eternal antithesis between books and experience—two things that are rightly supplementary. Bacon has shown us a wiser course when he sees in books an aid and guide.

John Milton in a writing which has a very modern note (in these days when state censorship is so much under fire), advocating the freedom of the Press, says "Books do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay they do preserve as in a vial the purest effluence and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. I know they are as lively and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth, and being sown up and down may chance to spring up

armed men." Milton, we must remember was no mere pedant, but a patriot who was willing to lay aside all that was dearest to him, to serve his country's need; for he believed that no good book could come from idleness and sloth, but was confirmed that "he who would not be frustrated of his hope to write well hereafter on laudable things, ought himself to be a true poem."

It was in similar spirit that Ruskin claimed that no reading was possible to the English public of his time because of their avarice. "No sentence of any writer is intelligible to them." Elsewhere he speaks of "the grievous and vain meditation" which many give in the hopes of interpreting the Great Book, "of which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through word and deed."

Hazlitt and Lamb rejoice in books, each in his

This is like the nave of an unfinished cathedral With steep shadowy sides. Light and shade alternate. Repeat and die away. Golden traceries or sunlight. Blue buttresses of shadow. Answer like pier and column. All the way down to the sea.

But the temple is still roofless: Only the sky above it. Closes it round, encircling With its weightless vault of blue. There is no image or inscription on altar. And the clamor of free-moving multitudes Are its tireless organ tones. While the hammers beat out its chiming.

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER.



"A Trio." FROM THE ETCHING BY ANNE GOLDTHWAITE.

own characteristic fashion. Hazlitt tells of re-reading his old favorites and recalling all the pleasures and associations of the first reading, and adds, in his philosophic vein "Standard productions of this kind are links in the chain of our conscious being. They bind together the different, scattered divisions of our personal identity. They are landmarks and guides in our journey through life." And Lamb with the poignant note of personal affection, refers to his "midnight darlings, his folios," and reminiscences on the precious purchase of his first folio of Beaumont and Fletcher, for which he had gone threadbare for weeks. Nor was he afraid of being called a bookworm; perhaps he would not have been chanced even at the detested adjective "bookish." "I dream away my life in others' speculation—When I am not walking, I am reading. I cannot sit and think. Books think for me." Less critical than Ruskin, who distinguishes between "books of the hour" and "books for all time," or Bacon who classifies those to be "tasted," those to be "swallowed," and those to be "chewed and digested," he says, "I have no repugnance." (To be sure he proceeds to make exceptions of "books which are no books," catalogues, court calendars and—shall we admit it—some of the worthy historians. But who would have Charles Lamb consistent?) He has transcendental notions about the binding of books "A Shakespeare and Milton it were mere folly to trink out in gay apparel"—"Thomson's Seasons looks best a little dog-eared, and torn." He even goes so far as to advocate a Grace before books as more significant than a Grace before meat, since the fare is so much the more precious.

There then are a few of the choice thinkers who found in books not an antithesis to living, but a more abundant experience. And perhaps we are not such unworthy successors. We decry the bookish person in our conversation, but fervently seek the public libraries. The number of books—and good books—in circulation in our large libraries belies our professed superiority to reading. In the old days, reading was necessarily confined more to those whom Mr. Arnold Bennett would call the "passionate few," and they were worthy arbiters of literary taste. But, I imagine no writer of today would revert to those conditions. Never before has he had so large an audience as he has today, never one more eagerly responsive and alive. And it is high time that we cease to do our selves injustice. It were better to relegate our "bookish" to the limbo of superstitions of the past, and find to supplant it a word indicative of action and clear, prophetic vision befitting those who enter this society of books, "wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, the chosen and the mighty of every place and time."

Moral Beauty

I hold it certain that he who has learned to distinguish the delicate from the common, the ugly from the beautiful, has gone half the way to knowing the evil from the good. It is true that mere good taste is not, as the dilettante might wish, the only criterion of human actions; yet one should not, with the narrow ascetic, consider it a lure to error, a deceitful guide. We would not indicate it as a certain path to the right; but as a parallel and nearby road which keeps near to itself the step and vision of the wayfarer. In the measure that humanity progresses it sees that the moral law is but beauty of conduct; it shows evil and error like a discord; and will seek for the good as a restored harmony.—José Enrique Rodó, in "Ariel," translated by F. J. Simson.

The Muse of Etching

THERE ought to be a special Muse for etching, to preside over the making of a print—whose unseen fingers would guide the needle as it glides through the sable varnish that conceals the burnished copper. Hers would be a magician's will, to see beforehand those pale golden lines which he, that so assiduously follows the wandering needle—how they will look in black, when all is done and the damp print is lifted from the plate. For one never quite can tell what tricks the acid will play, when, in the bath, it hollows out those lines of metal.

This is asking a good deal of the Muse, for her proper sphere would rather lead her unrestrained into the great outdoors, or foreign climes; here she would choose the subjects, and decide just what befits the medium. It is true, it is no easy matter to persuade the stubborn mind to see, appreciate the beauties of a scene: our Muse would often be obliged to dispute the question with the old bully, Habit, who holds accustomed away over our likes and dislikes. Or again, that pedagogue, our academic Sense of Duty, would step in and claim the dictatorship of choice. But every now and then our Muse imaginary would find her charge in a receptive mood, and then she would point out scene after scene, incidents of charm all round about us; then her gentle fingers would persuade the ever-reluctant pencil to begin to note them down.

But we should name our Muse; we need not, however, consult the lexicon, and spell out those old names in Grecian lettering, for on good authority we could call her Fancy: did not Shakespeare himself say of fancy: "It is engendered in the eyes, onazing feed." Surely it is in gazing that our Muse assumes her form; it is when the mind is absent and the eyes are for ever overworking with the charm of things. It is then that Fancy comes, gathering a shape from the mists of our imagination, as in summer mornings the landscape slowly appears from out of the dissolving vapors, and grows upon our eyes.

It is essentially Fancy that one sees in the prints of Anne Goldthwaite, who aptly follows her exacting muse. Even in her choice of subject, Miss Goldthwaite seems to be guided by her mood; she seems to go—not with predetermination to seize this or that theme—but to watch the long procession of human activity, with its successive scenes and subjects, each bringing its quota of what is characteristic, beautiful. Sometimes it is the naïveté of a young girl's head, or the charm that an old building gains with age; or again, it is the abandon of dancing figures, oblivious to their surroundings. One series is unusual both in subject and appeal, studies of the colored folk below the "Dixie" line; women in unconscious attitudes washing at a fountain, or an old darkey with his rickety cart and the proverbial mule.

Whatever the theme, one feels that wherever Anne Goldthwaite goes, her art goes with her; her prints are her own impressions but true. W. S.

Old Ways and New

Nor have I shame to strive the ancient way, With time that runs to meet its sister time. Or in some meter that hath learnt from time The heart's own rhyme. These ways are not more old Than the unmediated modern lay. And all those little heresies of song Already old when Homer still was young.

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Broadway

True Currency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS difficult for us to project thought back to the days when currency, "a circulating medium of exchange," was unknown; difficult for us to picture a society in which every man labored for what he wore on his back and put in his mouth. But our present elaborate system of commerce, and our highly specialized system of education, would be an impossibility without a circulating medium of exchange, or currency.

Post-war conditions have revealed the variable nature of currency, which is as sensitive to world conditions as, apparently, the blood in a man's veins is sensitive to the man's thought. When we analyze currency, we discover that it is a mental product, for it is based on credit; and credit is fundamentally faith or belief, a quality of thought. Our whole commercial system is based on credit, faith in the character of an individual or a group of individuals, faith in the sincerity of the "promise to pay."

Failure to recognize the true nature of currency results in one of two conditions. On the one hand, is the miser, suffering from an exaggerated belief in the power of money, as such, and actually depriving himself of the use of it. If he recognized money as "a medium of exchange," he would know that it loses all value when hoarded, or hidden away from circulation. On the other hand, there is the spendthrift, who, caring little for the value of his purchases, destroys the standard of exchange. He uses currency to satisfy his pride of position or power, and his foolish desires, not as a medium of exchange.

Christian Scientists seek to understand the true meaning of currency. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, recognized the need of such understanding. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 216) she says: "The law and the gospel, Christian, civil, and educational means,—manufacture, agriculture, tariff, and revenue subside on demand and supply, regulated by a government currency, by which each is provided for and maintained." She also recognized a higher form of currency which she calls "love currency" (Miscellany, p. 14), and which we may define as right thoughts; for right thoughts are the basis of the true medium of exchange between men and nations.

It is the Christian Scientist's business to use the love currency of right thoughts daily, hourly, continually. Whatever we may be doing or wherever we may be placed, we can always have right thoughts. The bank of right thoughts, or God's thoughts, is never depleted. Our credit with this bank is never exhausted,—we are "joint-heirs with

Christ" to right thoughts. It is through practice in handling "love currency"—right thoughts—that the Christian Scientist is enabled to detect and destroy counterfeit coinage, the mortal mind false beliefs which are suggested. The clerk in a bank, practiced in the handling of currency, through his knowledge of legitimate bills, is able without difficulty to detect the counterfeit bill. Though a counterfeit may closely resemble a true bill, the banker knows that the former possesses no value: it has no reserve force behind it; it is wholly spurious and worthless, fit only to be destroyed.

So it is with the counterfeit or mortal mind thought, which tries to simulate the true or God-thought in human affairs. It must be seen as without divine Principle, and therefore without power, fit only to be cast out. Likewise, there is the mother's over-anxious thought, which hampers and restricts the object of its affection; that of a lover's jealousy bearing the seal of egotism, rather than of unselfish affection; that of false friendship, with the counterfeit seal of love upon it; those of fatigue, hardness, false penalties, masquerading in the name of justice. All these counterfeits must be detected and replaced by the true currency, the understanding of divine Love, that "casteth out fear," the love that "thinketh no evil," the truth that will "make you free."

A man may have an hereditary bill handed him. On the one side of it is promised health, honesty, longevity,—possessions perhaps of his forefathers. These he is willing enough to accept; but on the other side is a demand for unruly temper, self-will, stubborn egotism,—possessions also, maybe, of his forefathers. If he credits the one side, he must believe, too, in the other. The one familiar with "love currency," or right thoughts, knows, however, that the only true bill of inheritance bears the seal and signet of God's fatherhood, from whom he can inherit nothing unlike God, good. The Christian Scientist discredits the note which claims inheritance of aught from any lesser parent than God.

The Bible is an inexhaustible bank on "love currency" to the student of Christian Science. In recommending a passage of Scripture to her followers Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellany, p. 170), "It is His coin, His currency; it has His image and superscription;" and she adds: "It is my sacred motto, and it reads thus:—'Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass. And He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday.'"

Chinese Porcelains

When he reaches porcelain painting, the Chinese can incorporate the color with the paste and with the glazes of vitrified silicates, and in strokes as fine as cobweb or as broad as petals he projects upon the object to be decorated his childlike gardens, his lakes, brooks, and cascades, his kiosks and bridges, his butterflies and dragon flies, his beloved and well-fertilized countryside. . . . there are rainwashed azures, there are flocks of birds swept along by squalls, there are clouds, flowered branches, reeds, and aquatic corollas. Here is the flower, here the insect; all the living tissues are here—the wing, the stamen, the antenna, the pulverulent pollen; all the moods of the air are here—its unfathomable transparency, its sudden opacity. . . .

Against the moving background of the blues, the greens, the reds, the pinks, the yellows, the violets, the whites, and the blacks, he sets the varied stage on which are performed the painstaking, concrete and monotonous labors of those who cultivate the soil. If he desires to present clear daylight and smiling gardens, his painting is as if drenched with dew, it is as fresh as a water color, and it is sharply outlined against the beautiful glazed and translucent backgrounds. If the cloudy sky blackens the surface of the waters, then the branches, the leaves, the dragons, and the landscapes arise from opaque depths and are seen vaguely, like mosses, and plants through the water of a spring. And if a sumptuous evening is the subject which the ceramicist has in mind, he lets the flame of his furnace creep over the sides of his vase again and the variegated enamel gleams amid its wall of gold.

Braas and terra cotta take on the sheen of great, ripe fruits armed with thorns and ready to leave the branch. How heavy, how subtle, and how pure is Chinese form! One might say that it is less a material form, despite its heaviness, than a crystallized sound. The strange, positive people! without an ideal, it still hears, in the depths of its obscure soul, this clear music.—Ella Faure, in "Medieval Art," translated from the French by Walter Pach.

To Be or Not to Be Dull in Literature

I knew a man whom I suppose most people would admit as deserving the title of man of letters. He had been taught Latin, Greek, French, and German in very early youth; but he had not been taught Italian, and none of the innumerable accidents that determine what we do and say and think and are had put him to learning it until he was hardly to be called a young man any more. So he had read Dante only in translations, and had, while of course perceiving the magnificence of the matter, been rather disappointed as to that pure poetic presence which insists on the marriage of matter and form. At last an occasion came in his way and he found it. He made himself able to read Dante in Italian, and read him; and there was no more disappointment that day or any other thereafter.

Of course everybody—even everybody with a reputation—is not Dante or worth a tithe of the trouble Dante is worth. There are masses of so-called literature which are dull, hopelessly dull! Incapable even of being laughed at or of evoking that sense of superiority, that "passion of sudden glory," which Hobbes saw in laughter itself. . . .

In belles lettres—giving that term its widest acceptance and including history, criticism, miscellaneous essay-writing, travel, and so forth, as well as poetry, drama, and fiction—to be or not to be dull is a very important question indeed. It is indeed practically the whole question for us.

That question cannot be answered by giving rules for the avoidance of Dullness. It is more or less (according to the calculus adopted) than doubtful to me whether any question in aesthetics can be answered by giving rules. But something can be said on the avoidance of false and the making sure of true discovery by the reader. For dullness is such an abominable thing that the unnecessary multiplication of it in this world, even under misapprehension, is to be avoided if it possibly can be. . . .

I believe the counsel of perfection in this matter is, "Never simply pass—still less condemn—a reference or allusion that you cannot finish or play up to; an image that you cannot see with your mind's eye; a character that you cannot accept as human or reject as not; an argument that you cannot endorse or smash; and so on, without making sure that the fault is not your own."—George Saintsbury, in The Critic.

Anemones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since you are grown, and fortune kind Has planted orchids by your way, I wonder if you ever find Such joy in them as in that day When we 'neath Merran's maple trees Went gathering anemones.

I wonder if you see them still.— The triple-catharted basswood sprays,— The budding beeches on the hill.— The willows pale by lowland ways,— The spilloe-bush stirred by spring's mild breeze, Above the first anemones.

Star-gazers they were, and moonbeam-white; Within the gray rail-fence's nook A squirrel called; and, just alight, A robin plump the beech spray shook; And hummed a few rather honey-bees Above the sweet anemones.

A maple tree in Merran wood Bears on its trunk your name and mine. Slow carved as hand-in-hand we stood, Half sheltered by a green-brier vine. Beneath it, still the springtime sees A thousand white anemones.

EDITH E. SPENCER.

The Psalms as Lyrics

Not in their divine arguments alone, but in the very critical art of composition, the Psalms may be easily made to appear over all kinds of lyric poetry incomparable.—Milton.

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1923

EDITORIALS

AN OFFENSIVE alliance apparently has been formed between Samuel Gompers, president of the American

Who Speaks for Labor?

Federation of Labor, and the executive board of the Brewery Workers' International Union. Announcement was made, following a conference attended by board members and Mr. Gompers at Cincinnati, recently, that arrangements are completed to mobilize the forces of American organized labor in an effort to bring about a modification of the Volstead Act which would provide for the legalized manufacture and sale of beer and light wines. With an assumption of grandiloquence, Mr. Gompers announced after the meeting, according to an accredited interview, "We plan to make America once more the home of the sane and the land of the free."

Truly such a purpose is a worthy and commendable one. If America is not such a land now, it certainly should be made to conform to just such specifications. But are those who call themselves brewery workers, either international or American, the ones who are best qualified to work such a reform? Do the brewery workers profess to possess the qualifications which fit them to dictate the social, economic, industrial, and political policies of the United States? One wonders if those dignified workers in industry who have so long looked to Mr. Gompers for leadership are ready to submit to such counsel if it is to be influenced or prompted by an admittedly un-American faction such as the great body of brewery workers, past and present, is known to be.

Mr. Gompers, with his known disregard for the decisions of the highest courts, declares that there is a vast difference between the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The latter, he says, is far in advance of what was contemplated in the organic law. He chooses, for the purposes of his argument, to disregard the fact that the Supreme Court, in several decisions, has upheld the congressional enactment as being in absolute accord with the constitutional amendment. Of course he does not mean exactly what he says. While his accomplices, the members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, insist that the constitutional provision is itself "unconstitutional," he pretends to champion a popular demand that the privileges assured under the amendment be safeguarded by dictated legislation.

The rank and file of American workers, unionized or otherwise, can hardly be enlisted in support of the protesting brewery workers' cause. Perhaps there was a time, two or three years ago, when the enforcement of prohibition was first attempted, when there was a somewhat insistent demand for the restoration of beer as a beverage. But a vast majority of the workers, individually at least, have learned that they no longer need or desire beer, and that their domestic and industrial affairs are more harmonious since the saloons were closed and the breweries deserted.

The cause of the protesting brewery workers cannot be made the cause of those dignified American laborers and artisans who have profited in every way since they learned that they were not obliged to contribute a percentage of their earnings to a debasing and impoverishing indulgence. The wives and children of these millions of redeemed and regenerated workers certainly will not hail the agitators as those who can "make America once more the home of the sane and the land of the free." Mr. Gompers need not flatter himself that he has strengthened himself among those who have so long accepted his leadership by enlisting himself in the support of the propaganda of the foes of Americanism who claim the right to dictate America's policies.

THE preliminary report of the United States Coal Commission, like the index of a book, tells little of the

The Coal Commission's Report

story itself, but lays out vast possibilities, in this particular case, of what may be expected hereafter. The report is confined almost entirely to the bituminous product. Passing reference is made to coal profiteering which many newspapers have caught up, but the commissioners' sentences are only incidental, and the actual words, "there has been profiteering in the sense that grossly exorbitant profits have been taken at times by many operators, brokers, and retailers . . . are of little significance in themselves, for in what industry has there not been profiteering, in the sense that some members of it have taken too high a return at one time or another? Before the war soft coal profits were probably small as a whole, or non-existent; during the war they were no more excessive than those taken by steel and other great industries; since the war the ever-present burden of supporting 200,000 or more surplus workers, and keeping open three mines where two would supply demands, has meant almost as great hardships on operators as on labor and public.

The anthracite industry is another matter. If any readers doubted the existence of a hard coal monopoly in Pennsylvania following the statements made in recent articles in this paper on the subject, they need only read the commission's comment in its report, speaking of the entire Nation: "There are only 174 producers of anthracite, and 8 of these control the whole output." Eight operators control 70 per cent of America's hard coal supply. That makes the anthracite industry out as a very snug little monopoly, indeed!

Generalities may be excused in the commissioners, some of whom were practically unacquainted with coal mining three months ago, yet there are, in fact, certain

phrases in the report of great interest as showing the trend which the investigation is taking. Nine-tenths of the space is filled with routine examples of the almost unbelievable inefficiency of soft coal operations, such, for instance, as that in 1921, the 663,000 American miners worked an average of only 149 days, beside which bald fact any comment on the simply astounding manner in which this basic industry is being operated, seems pale and watery. But at the close the commission asks the following question, as descriptive of one of the problems which it has been called upon to solve:

Should the operators in given areas be permitted to combine so that the low-cost coal mines would furnish the product to the people and the high-cost mines kept in abeyance to meet an emergency, properly regulated as to price and profit by some governmental agency, or should this prime necessity of life be left wholly to open competition in the market?

This is a question which, obviously, answers itself. Certainly a prime necessity of existence like coal should not be left wholly to the present extravagant competitive system. The way the query is expressed is a hopeful indication of the direction of the commission's thought. The report concludes with the following significant words:

The Commission believes that the public interest in coal raises fundamental questions of the relation of this industry to the nation and of the degree to which private right must yield to public welfare. It may be that both private property in an exhaustible resource and labor in a public service industry must submit to certain modifications of their private rights, receiving in return certain guarantees and privileges not accorded to purely private business or persons in private employ.

These are the two significant passages in the report. That a basic industry like coal should be allowed to founder longer in its present morass, while the railroads have been taken under Government regulation to the extent that they no longer fix their own wages, set their own freight rates or issue their own stock without supervision, is almost unthinkable. To the extent to which the coal commission strikes out for firm, vigorous regulation to limit the present overdevelopment, and keep it within bounds in the future, its work will be a success. The present preliminary report gives little indication of the length to which its writers are prepared to go in taking such action.

"INSTEAD of merely a bill for damages, France ought to present a plan for Europe," wrote an editor of the

The Continental Bloc Idea

Paris-Midi, then owned by Louis Loucheur, when the Paris Peace Conference assembled. This idea of a continental union for Europe is not a new one, but usually it has not been projected on the basis of equality, like the Union of the North American colonies, but under the domination of a single power. The Romans came nearer achieving

such a union than any other race, establishing their "Pax Romana" throughout the then known world. Subsequent history presents a number of imitators, but none wholly successful.

The world-wide interests of Great Britain have always been opposed to such a plan. The past shows many instances when the English have supported the next weakest continental power against the strongest. When united Germany was rapidly rising prior to the World War, the Entente Cordiale was formed, though it involved co-operation with Russia as well as France. Since the war the lack of employment in the British Isles and trade necessities have forced the British governments, whether led by Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Bonar Law, to oppose allowing Germany to get too weak or France too strong. The Unionist press, to be sure, has for some time advocated leaving the European continent alone and concentrating on trade within the British Empire itself.

Being thus abandoned by its late allies, France has recovered a certain freedom of action and the old idea of a Continental bloc, this time under French leadership, appears again. "Europe for the Europeans" is the slogan. The occupation of the Ruhr Valley is the first step. What will be the next? There is no armed force in Europe that can oppose the French. The Austrian succession states, Poland, Belgium, and Rumania, are already committed to French leadership, inasmuch as their existence depends on the enforcement of the Paris treaties. Though Signor Mussolini now denies that he favors a continental union against England, he supported the French in the Reparations Committee, Italy casting the decisive vote in favor of default. Italian politics are in such a flux that the course of this country can hardly be foreseen from day to day. In his first address to Parliament the Fascist Premier said frankly that if the Entente did not yield to Italy what she needed, she was ready to enter a new combination that would do so.

Everything depends, then, on the relations between France and Germany, and the continued aloofness of Great Britain and the United States. Left to itself it is difficult to see how France can utilize its present military superiority to assure itself security unless it either dismembers or economically controls Germany, thus establishing a French continental hegemony. The "isolation of Prussia" idea which obsessed Napoleon III, still has many adherents in France, though it also has against it the entire liberal element. Before the war the foreign policy of the Radical Party, led by Joseph Caillaux, was a reconciliation with Germany, even at the cost of breaking the Entente with England. Had the Continental Bloc been then formed, the German influence would have been preponderant. German penetration of French industrial and commercial life was already extensive. Now the French capitalists are in the ascendant. As soon as the London Conference broke down last September, talk began of an economic entente with Germany. "We cannot afford to be on bad terms with both England and Germany at the same time," wrote the Temps. But evidently the German industrial kings, the Krupps, the Stinnes, the Thyssens, etc., were not ready to submit to the Schneiders, the Wendels, and other members of the "Comité des Forges," as the French iron masters' organization is called. The occupation of Essen is the

first wrench in the military tourniquet. The attempt of Hugo Stinnes to get a personal interview with Premier Poincaré before the troops moved was significant of the real situation. "We are ready to receive counter-proposals through the proper diplomatic channels at any time," was the French reply.

On the other hand, unless Great Britain and the United States intervene, as hoped, it is difficult to see how Germany can escape financial collapse and gradual disintegration, except by accepting French domination. With their combined resources and manufacturing skill, the two powers could not only revive and rule Europe, but would in time exert an important influence on trade throughout the world. The only requirement is an agreement to co-operate. Whether in the long run France could maintain her superiority in view of certain other factors is another matter.

THE train was late. No—not any particular train. Just the train, in general, which—try it yourself!—is

always late. This is more than a fact. It is an Americanism, like baseball, and Hollywood, and isolation. To have it otherwise would be a blow at one of America's cherished traditions. (And these, with Congress in session, are being sufficiently "blowed at" already.) Now there are commuters and commuters. There are the jump-and-runs.

Of the younger generation, chiefly. They ride with their eye upon the timepiece and their hand upon the sporting page. Miles from town they clamber over various and sundry other—less eager—commuters. They dash forward to the door of the first coach like a G. H. Q. dispatch bearer. They stand there, coiled to spring, for the call of the clerkship is strong within them.

Then, there are the "pugs." These sit, chip nicely balanced, in the middle of the seat. They draw a ring about themselves and hang on their countenance the placard: "Those who venture inside do so at their own risk."

Some there are to whom commuting is a custom—the conventional. Of distinguished ancestry, these. Each day, from the dawn of commutation, they ride as they have ridden: three cars from the engine, six seats from the door on the right-hand side. (As though the Pilgrim Fathers stepped from the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock and thence aboard an all-stops-to-Boston.)

Finally, of course, one meets, occasionally, the geraniums—common commuters—who merely get on and ride and get off again, and that's the end of it until night, when, geography reversed, they get on and ride and get off.

But a commutation consciousness is arising. The voice—fortunately not the language—of the commuter is being heard in the land. (And of housewives weeping over dinners long grown cold.) It is a voice of protest, grown icy probably from much waiting on wind-swept platforms: a harsh voice, from much guttural—and deleted—growing into the sympathetic, upturned collars of winter coats.

After all, why not have a commuter bloc in Congress. They ought to know all about them. Blocks!

WANDER wherever we like, we may always come upon persons so constituted that all radical change appears to them fundamentally and necessarily wrong. In differing degree this condition of thought is equally characteristic of the conservative New Englander and of the Chinaman, bound in his strait jacket of tradition. In a recent lecture James Harvey Robinson sought to expose the folly of cherishing our "positive convictions," for they too seldom have been arrived at by process of independent thinking. Those who hold these convictions, or are held by them, mercilessly thrust outside the pale all whose points of view seem vacillating. Yet what hope is there for the man who does not change? When we face this problem squarely, it is obvious that we ought to leave behind outworn theories, tastes, and habits as we discard outworn clothing. It becomes as imperative to alter our literary as our political opinions.

After all, to be discovered inconsistent is not to be disgraced. Emerson wrote: "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." The original thinkers, all great critics and artists, betray this weakness, if weakness it be. The unimaginative observer revels in the pastime of uncovering the weak links in their armor. Naturally, genuine thinkers develop and their abilities and judgments with them. Why should not the man in the street do likewise? Some of us know the secret longing to be rid, incontinently, of a book which, a few years before, had been a source of delight. More than one of our acquaintance might confess, if pressed, to the surreptitious slipping of an ill-regarded volume, once a friend, behind the seat of a street car or the elaborate sham of leaving it upon a park bench. It is an everyday occurrence to open a novel which once brought a measure of stimulus, only to discover that it has become shallow and meaningless. The same experience is to be found in connection with pictures, furnishings, and decorations; we want to live with different things altogether from those we selected ten years ago. What call for chagrin: for our dwellings are set to rights at regular intervals, their contents turned out, sorted, discarded, reassembled. Books, for the precise reason that they matter so enormously, deserve the more severe scrutiny.

To be sure, there is the inevitable book to which we cling throughout the years, such as has stood the test of time and worth. But, when inquiries are made as to the contents of the books upon our shelves, let us not reply, as did Hamlet to Polonius: "Words, words, words." A man is justly measured by the books he reads and, as he grows in understanding, it is fitting that his books should grow with him.

The Cry of the Commuter

Outgrowing Our Books

Editorial Notes

UNDISMAYED by two Supreme Court decisions overturning the two child labor laws which have passed the Congress of the United States within the past few years, friends of this legislation in Washington are now striving with might and main to obtain the addition of an amendment to the Constitution which would settle the question beyond any doubt. Should they be successful, the dawning of a new era for the children of America would be within sight. It will be remembered that President Harding was outspoken on this issue only last month, when he said in his message to Congress:

Closely related to this problem of education is the abolition of child labor. Twice Congress has attempted the correction of the evils incident to child employment. The decision of the Supreme Court has put this problem outside the proper domain of federal regulation until the Constitution is so amended as to give the Congress indubitable authority. I recommend the submission of such an amendment.

Strange as it may seem, the most pitiable conditions found among child workers at present are not in the factory towns, but in the country districts. To deal properly with the situation, a federal law must be enacted which will cover the situation in all states.

EVERYONE knows the famous Wedgwood pottery, but not everyone knows the facts surrounding the origin of this famous industry, when Josiah Wedgwood first caught the vision of the decorative pottery which today is in such demand. The romance of this industry dates back 150 years, to a time when there was very little table crockery in England, and when, except in the houses of the gentry, common people had to do with wooden trenchers and bowls, and in rare instances with pewter. It is, in fact, largely to Wedgwood that the introduction of the dinner service is due. It was in 1748, after several years of apprenticeship, that he made his first real piece of pottery, and thereafter started business for himself with a small capital and a rent bill which swallowed it almost all up. However, he was one of those rare individuals possessing exceptional talent combined with great business ability and he succeeded in his undertaking. His advance from the outset was steady, and in the end phenomenal. Such a man and such an industry carry their lesson and their moral at all times and in every land.

IT WOULD be a near-tragedy if the Anglo-French tourist agency, which was recently said to be planning to open an amusement park on the site of the famous Belleau Wood, so sacred to many American homes, were allowed to go through with its project to completion. It is, therefore, no wonder that the news of such a possible eventuality stirred the Belleau Wood Memorial Association in America beyond measure and caused it to cable to Paris to get an option on the battlefield, which it was successful in obtaining. The plan of this association is indorsed by President Harding, and committees are being formed all over America to arrange benefit performances, etc., during this month and February, to raise the necessary funds to purchase the lands. Aside from the purely sentimental aspect of the project, there is a deeper consideration involved in this issue, namely, international amity. These parks in other lands have a softening influence, that is to say, to counteract the harshness of false propaganda and race antagonisms, and will help to consummate a friendship between the various peoples of the world.

MUCH that is written today about alleged excessive prices charged visitors to Germany is calculated to do little else than arouse antagonism in the thoughts of those who read it, and many times it would appear that this is the prime purpose of its authors. A recent letter in a London daily, however, gives an entirely different view of the situation. It reads in part:

I spent the whole of August on the Continent. At Oberammergau, it cost me 3s. 6d. a day, which included rooms in private houses, food (excellent), theater tickets, all taxes and tips. At other places, it cost me about 5s. a day, except for one single day, which cost 6s. 8d. Three lady friends traveling together had the same experience. Many people I met were doing it much cheaper, and in no case did I hear of exorbitant charges. Everywhere we were treated with the utmost courtesy, kindness and consideration—none could do too much for us.

It is true that in Berlin the prices are, on the average, inordinately high but, aside from this city, conditions are about as described and can any harm come from giving credit where credit is due?

"FREE seeds" did not pass from the records of the United States entirely unused and unwept, for at least one Senator, when the final vote came in the Senate, rose to heights of oratory in such burning words as these:

Continue this item for seed distribution and gardens will spring up as if by magic and choice vegetables, basking in the sun and reveling in the rain will rise up to call you blessed.

But the Senate was unmoved and the free seed appropriation of \$360,000 was voted down. For nearly half a century these seeds, most of them more or less inferior, have resulted in but very little, and now they are to be no longer.

HAVE you ever thought of it this way? Before the Eighteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution of the United States there were thirty-three states already dry. At the last election these thirty-three states elected sixty dry senators and only six wet ones, one hundred and ninety-nine dry representatives and but twenty-nine wet ones. It looks as if the prohibitionists are holding their own quite satisfactorily, doesn't it?

CAN it be that Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard observatory, was quoted correctly by the newspaper which said that "in estimating the probable dimensions of the physical universe he told his audience that light would make the trip from edge to edge only in 300,000 years"? But no matter how big you make it, what is there just beyond the "edges"?